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THE MORNING STAR
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FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 49. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896. WHOLE NO. 9,040

Port Almanac—November 18.

Sun Rises	6.39 A M
Sun Sets	4.50 P M
Day's Length	10 h 08 m
High Water at Southport	5.29 A M
High Water at Wilmington	7.12 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 50°; 8 p. m., 60°; maximum, 76°; minimum, 47°; mean, 63°.

Rainfall for the day, 00.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.92.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 17.—At 8 a. m. the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 4 08 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; variable or southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

The most severe snow storm known for years is raging in the Northwest; the damage to railroads alone in the western part of Washington is estimated at over half a million dollars. —— Alexander Stevens Clay has been elected U. S. Senator by the Georgia Legislature. —— The deal by which the Seaboard Air Line was to be transferred to a New York syndicate is entirely off and the road will hereafter be conducted as an independent line as heretofore. —— Large crowds welcomed Mr. Bryan upon his arrival at St. Louis and Springfield, Mo. —— Three young men were mortally wounded in a shooting affair near Swainsboro, Ga. —— The gold reserve reached $126,181,098 yesterday. —— The seventeenth session of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States began in Norfolk, Va., yesterday; the opening sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Satterlee, of Washington. —— The number of deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the month of October was greater than in any month of this year so far, and smallpox has in no wise diminished. —— Four negroes were seriously and five others slightly wounded by a mob of white men at Alteona, Ky. —— A negro was hanged by a mob near Columbus, Miss., for an assault upon a white woman. —— Maceo is reported to be falling back before Weyler's advance. —— Fred Martin shot and fatally wounded his mistress at Norfolk, Va., and then committed suicide. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted easy at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 3½ per cent., closing offered at 3½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8c; middling 7⅝c; Southern flour quiet and steady—common to fair extra $2 85@3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60; wheat—spot moderately active for export at easier prices; ungraded red 85@95c; corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 30@30½c at elevator and 30½@31½c afloat; spirits turpentine easy and dull at 28@28½c; rosin quiet and steady—common strained to good $1 90@1 92½.

Some of the Northern papers are discussing "a cure for hazing." Perhaps a good cure would be to haze the hazers.

Eight hundred babies have been named after Garret A. Hobart. And Garret is only a Vice, too. Poor children.

The Nail Trust seems to have the clinch on American customers. It ships nails for $1.25 per keg less than it charges the home buyer.

If Mark Hanna should go too deep into politics and get busted some of these days, he has a one-acre pineapple ranch in Florida to fall back on.

A Georgia statesman, who believes that the native 'possum has some rights that the colored person should be made to respect, has introduced a bill in the Legislature to protect the pos.

The Chinese are proving their valor by the wholesale beheading of prisoners in the rebellious province of Kansu, where it is reported heads are being chopped off at the rate of 1,600 a day.

A Florida tobacco planter, who wants more time to handle his crop, is going to try the experiment of planting five acres every thirty days, thus preventing the maturing of the crop at the same time.

A rich woman in Louisville, Ky., won $3,000 on the election, but lost $1,000 on Breckinridge. She is going to give the $3,000 she won to charitable purposes, but whether as an atonement for betting on Breckinridge is not stated.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

In piruting around for proof to establish a claim to a big hunk of Chicago, the claimant has made the discovery that the U. S. Government had no right to grant lands in the Northwest, which, if sustained, would affect the titles to the homes of 20,000,000 of people out there. This, however, will not prevent them from plowing, and planting their spring crops as usual.

We like to see a man set a proper value on his vote, but are inclined to think that Mr. Hall, the Maryland man who sued a steamboat company for $5,000 damages because it refused to accept a return ticket it sold him, and he was thus compelled to remain in Baltimore and lose his vote, rather overvalues it, considering the way that State flunked.

We give it up. Palmer and Buckner carried a whole township in Kansas. There were twelve votes cast in the township. Palmer and Buckner got five, McKinley and Hobart four, Bryan and Sewall two and Bryan and Watson one. So that Palmer and Buckner won by one vote, and they felt so good over it that they painted the whole township a beautiful red.

Ex-Governor Flower has risen to express the opinion that "Bryanism is dead." We do not know exactly what he means by Bryanism but we take it that this is the way he announces that he is in accord with editors Godkin and Pulitzer, both of whom pronounce the "silver craze" defunct.

Speaking of how Iowa was carried, a Republican contemporary remarks: "It pays handsomely to spend money liberally to keep the people properly informed." It do, for a fact. But, in view of the fact that Iowa has always been a decidedly Republican State, it is strange that it needed so much information.

The Japanese are progressing When they want to commit suicide now they don't rip themselves up with a big knife as formerly, but swing off on a rope. They haven't caught on to the revolver yet. Out of 8,000 suicides reported last year only twenty took the pistol route.

Chicago has an importation of 30,000 "fresh eggs" from China. They are duck eggs, a little too fresh for the cultivated Chinese taste, which prefers its eggs thoroughly ripe, but hardly fresh enough for the uncultivated American taste.

Mr. McKinley has many callers now. They are not going as "pilgrims" but as pie pursuers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Nails and hay.
FREE PRESS—Conference Daily.
OPERA HOUSE—Rosabel Morrison.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. R. G. Grady, of Burgaw, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. Hines, of Greenville, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. L. Wilson, of Dunn, N. C., was in the city yesterday visiting friends.

— Mr. D. M. D. McLeod, of Bennettsville, S. C., was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Messrs. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, C. C. Lyon, of North Carolina, and George Howard, of Tarboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

At the Y. M. C. A.

The membership of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city shows a gratifying and constant increase. Since October 1st thirty-five new members have been received, most of whom were attracted by the night school. This school, under the tutorship of Messrs. Goransson and Cables, is proving very successful and new pupils are admitted almost every day.

The Inter-State Telephone Company has placed one of its new phones, No. 243, in the office of the Young Men's Christian Association for the free use of the members. This kindness is very much appreciated and is proving a great convenience both to the members and to the company's subscribers.

Polk Miller at Maxton.

To-morrow night, at Maxton, N. C., Polk Miller will give an entertainment—"an evening of song and story." Polk Miller is a fine delineator of the negro character, and his entertainments are always a rare treat.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Rev. T. H. Sutton will conduct the Wednesday evening services at Grace M. E. church at 8 o'clock to-night.

— The residence of Mr. W. H. Hamcammon, on Brunswick between Fifth and Sixth streets, was entered and robbed early yesterday morning.

— The Masonic chrysanthemum show was an experiment the present year, but was so eminently successful that next year it will be on a grander scale.

— Schooner *Eva May* cleared yesterday for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with 163,058 feet of lumber, 108 iron bolts and 814 washers, value $1,680, shipped by S. & W. H. Chadbourn.

— Rev. R. A. Willis left for Salisbury, N. C., yesterday morning, for the purpose of attending the session of the Western North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 4,427 bales, against receipts of 1,528 bales the corresponding day last year. Middling is quoted steady at 7⅛c; last year, same date, dull at 8c per pound.

— The annual meeting of stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company will be held to-day at noon at the offices in this city.

— The Junior Department of the Epworth League of Grace M. E church will give an entertainment of recitations and songs in the lecture room of that church to-morrow night, when a collection will be taken up for a good and charitable object.

FOOT BALL.

The North Carolina University Team in Training for the Game to Be Played with the Virginia University Eleven.

A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Chapel Hill, says:

The pig-skin chasers of this University, realizing the shortness of the time before Thanksgiving day, have applied themselves to practice with a greater amount of energy and snap than heretofore. A great improvement is noticeable in the entire team. The good effects of the training table are very much in evidence. Coach Johnston has succeeded in smoothing over most of the rough places in the line, and Dr. Baskerville, captain of '94, has trained the backs into a beautiful interference, which Virginia will find very hard to break.

The team work has improved remarkably within the past week, every man exerting himself to the utmost, but at all times working with the team. The 'Varsity, made up of new material, has been seriously handicapped during the first part of the season. To gain experience and teach the young men the game they have played some of the strongest teams in the South, playing as many as three or four substitutes in a game. This striving after knowledge of the game has cost several defeats, but the gain in experience may compensate for this in the Thanksgiving game.

There is a very strong feeling here, among the foot ball boys especially, that they have several old scores to settle with Virginia, particularly the bitter defeat of last year, and they will fight hard to bring the championship of the South to North Carolina.

The team, while comparatively light and composed of many new men, will play fast, snappy, open foot ball. Not having the weight, the team will avoid mass plays and will use their fast men to shoot through Virginia's line.

Coach Johnston has taught the team many new tricks which will doubtless net long gains for the 'Varsity. The "Tar Heels" realize that the odds are against their winning, but at the same time will fight fiercely for victory and if defeated will "die game."

North Carolina's Vote.

The total vote polled in the recent election for Presidential electors is 331,209. A press dispatch to the STAR last night gives this vote in detail as canvassed yesterday in Raleigh, as follows: "The Bryan electors average 174,488; McKinley electors, 155,222; Palmer and Buckner electors, 578; National Prohibition electors, 245; Straight Prohibition electors, 676. The differences between the votes for the various electors were very small."

In 1892 the total vote was 280,665, of which Cleveland received 132,951; Harrison, 100,342; and Weaver, 44,736; with 2,636 scattering.

In 1888 the vote was larger by 5,000 than it was in 1892. In that year it stood: Cleveland, 146,902; Harrison, 134,784; and 2,787 scattering.

City Court.

Mayor Harriss presided at the City Court yesterday.

John Flockey, a seaman, arrested for being drunk and disorderly on the streets, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars or be imprisoned ten days.

Ed. Wilson, colored, who raised a row at a colored festival and resisted a police officer who arrested him, was sent up to the Criminal Court under bond of fifty dollars.

Fees of Notaries Public.

A city reader of the STAR asks that attention be called to the following enactment of the last General Assembly:

Public Laws, 1895, chapter 296. Section 1. That section 3749 of The Code be amended, so as to strike out the words "one dollar," in the second line after the word "allowed," and substitute 25 cents.

2. That this shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of March, 1895.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

OPERA HOUSE.

"A Milk White Flag" to Be Given To-Night, and Miss Rosabel Morrison in "Carmen" To-Morrow Evening.

Two attractions are offered at the Opera House this week.

To night Hoyt's famous side-splitter, "A Milk White Flag," will hold the boards. Judging from the advance sale of seats at Gerken's yesterday, the standing room only sign will hang conspicuously on the outside.

"A Milk White Flag," which is the work of that popular comedy writer, Chas. Hoyt, will be presented here with the same original cast, gorgeous costumes, scenery, etc., as when it ran for over two hundred nights at Hoyt's Theatre, New York city. The piece is one of the greatest of the kind on the American stage to-day. Like all of Mr. Hoyt's comedies, it has no great plot or story, but it is different from all his other plays in this respect—that it is more pretentious, requiring a cast of forty people and two car loads of scenery, properties and costumes. The piece is spectacular in effect, and so full of music that it could be justifiably called an opera. The company will arrive from Charleston, S. C., this morning.

To-morrow evening Miss Rosabel Morrison, the distinguished American actress, will appear in the great New York and London success "Carmen." A large audience should greet Miss Morrison, coming as she does heralded by press and public as one of the foremost in her line, and being with a production which it has cost thousands of dollars to stage. Miss Morrison is the daughter of Mr. Lewis Morrison, of whose impersonation of *Mephisto* in "Faust," which appeared in this city last season, the local press spoke of as being one of the most finished pieces of acting ever seen on our stage. The scenic portion of Rosabel Morrison's production of "Carmen" is as elaborate as that of her father's famous production of "Faust." Both attractions are under the same management, and the methods which have been so successfully exploited in Mr. Morrison's tours will doubtless achieve similar results with Miss Morrison, whose acting is artistic to the minutest detail. Her company is headed by Edward Elsner, who occupied a similar position with Mr. Morrison for several years. The bull fight by the famous eidoloscope, introduced in the last act of Miss Morrison's performance, is a decided novelty.

Seats for "A Milk White Flag" and "Carmen" are now on sale at Gerken's.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Action Taken by the Board of Audit and Finance in the Matter of Expenditures for Permanent Street Improvement —Work Must be Done by Contract as Required by Law.

The Board of Audit and Finance met yesterday in regular session. Present, Messrs. Wm. Calder (chairman), H. C. McQueen, C. H. Ganzer, C. W. Yates, Jos. H. Hanby.

The clerk submitted report on examination of the books of the treasurer for the month of October, showing balance on hand September 30th, $6 897.96; receipts during October, $10,451.03. Disbursements, $12,670 89; Balance, $4,678.10. Deposited with Murchison & Co., $1,799.99. Atlantic National Bank, $1,952.35.

Bills for shell for permanent improvement of North Second street, amounting to $165.68, and for engineer's service $10, total $175.68, were ordered to be referred to the Mayor and his attention called to the fact that the total appropriation for permanent work on Second between Princess and Red Cross streets was $750 and up to the time of this meeting of the Board $696 58 had been expended, leaving a balance to the credit of that account of $53.42, with anticipated pay roll to come in Saturday next for labor on this street. It was also ordered that the Mayor be notified that no bills will be approved by this Board of Audit and Finance for permanent work on the streets, unless the work is done by contract, as required by law, as recited in the act of the General Assembly creating the Police Board of the City of Wilmington, as follows: "All work of a permanent nature on streets, such as paving, grading or claying, or placing shells upon the same, shall be advertised in like manner as is now done for material, and the same shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder."

The board adjourned, after appraising bills for current expenses amounting to $954.77.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—2 403 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 84 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1,763 bales cotton, 48 casks spirits turpentine, 286 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—193 bales cotton, 53 casks spirits turpentine, 17 bbls rosin, 15 bbls. tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—89 casks spirits turpentine, 125 bbls rosin, 57 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—68 bales cotton, 58 casks spirits turpentine, 37 bbls; rosin, 37 bbls tar.

Schooner Pearl—10 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 5,427 bales; spirits turpentine, 249 casks; rosin, 449 bbls; tar, 151 bbls; crude turpentine, 18 bbls.

North Carolina Day.

The programme for celebration of "North Carolina Day" by the Christian Endeavor Society of Immanuel Church this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, besides the song and praise service, will embrace five-minute talks on different subjects by Rev. B. E. Wallace, Messrs. Miles, Biggs, Dahlgren and Walker Taylor. Everybody will be welcome.

BUTLER VS. PRITCHARD.

THE CONTEST FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

General Belief That the Populists Will Stand By Their Agreement to Sustain Pritchard—No Democrats Need Apply—The Electoral Vote Canvassed.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17.

Butler's letter in opposition to Senator Pritchard's return to the Senate was the talk among politicians to day.

Secretary Hyam's reply when asked his opinion of the epistle was, that Pritchard would be elected, "The Populists are not going back on the agreement," he said. "Butler promised them to give his support to Senator Pritchard at this session of the Legislature, and I believe the Populists will stand by the bargain."

It was suggested that the Populists would support a free silver Republican in order to carry out the agreement, since they considered that Senator Pritchard had violated his promise in regard to silver.

"There are no free silver Republicans," Mr. Hyams said, and that is the opinion held to by most Republicans. It is Pritchard or no one with them.

If what leading Populists say is true, all Democrats and Maj. Guthrie were eliminated from the contest in the beginning. The Populist machine bitterly oppose any Democrat whose name is offered for the Senatorship. The Populist opposition to Maj. Guthrie is none the less bitter. Republicans feel the same way about Dockery. But, as was mentioned before, the machine Populists state freely that a free silver Republican will be elected if a Populist cannot be.

Who knows but that Pritchard may develop into a free silverite—in the Populist mind—between now and election day.

It is stated that many of the operatives in the different factories voted for McKinley. At a certain factory in Eastern Carolina, fifty out of sixty workmen voted the Republican National ticket.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The following is the official canvass of the vote for electors in the State, completed at 7 o'clock this evening in the Secretary of State's office:

Bryan electors—Locke Craig, 174,488; R. B. Davis, 174,255; Ralph Howland, 174,210; H. F. Freeman, 174,457; C. R. Thomas, 174,290; W. S. Bailey, 174,185; W. D. Merritt, 174,220; B. F. Keith, 174,160; T. F. Klutz, 174,401; Tyre York, 174,334; R. D. Gilmer, 174,254.

Republican electors—H. A. Gudger, 155 232; O. J. Spears, 155,192, J. B. Respass, 155,143; J. J. Martin, 154,966; S. W. Hancock, 155,212; H. T. Chapin, 155,211; A. H. Joyce, 155,201; H. C. Dockery, 155,185; A. H. Cowles, 155,214; S. E. Marshall, 154,989; E. D. Carter, 155,243.

National Democratic—Lindsay Patterson, 478; Straight Prohibition, Solomon Pool, 676; National Prohibition, H. J. Dowell, 245.

N. C. SUPREME COURT.

Opinions Handed Down Yesterday—Rule Against the Sheriffs of Surry and Cherokee Counties.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, November 17.—Supreme Court opinions were handed down today as follows:

Shattuck vs. Cauley, from Lenoir. Affirmed.

Hussey vs. Hill, from Duplin. Affirmed.

Nash vs. Sutton, from Lenoir. Affirmed.

Baker vs. Robbins, from Duplin. Affirmed.

State vs. Smith, from Robeson. Reversed.

Taylor vs. Ervin, from Onslow. Reversed.

Smith vs. Smith, from Columbus. Writ of certiorari denied and affirmed on merits.

Shields vs. Insurance Company, from Moore. Reversed.

McNeill vs. McDuffie, from Cumberland. Affirmed.

Rule against the sheriff of Surry county and the sheriff of Cherokee county, to show cause on the second Tuesday of the next February term of the Supreme Court why they should not be amerced for failure to make return of precepts in their hands issued from this Court.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED

At Meeting of Stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company held in Richmond, Va., Monday last, they elected the following officers: President, Fred. R. Scott; Vice-President, H. Walters; Board of Directors, B. F. Newcomer, Dr. D. W. Lassiter, Henry Walters, Warren G. Elliott and Mitchell Jennings; Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Jones.

The directors then elected the following executive department: J. R. Kenly, General Manager; E. T. D. Myers, General Superintendent; W. Fitzgerald; Commissioner; T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager; H. M. Emerson, General Freight and Passenger Agent; W. A. Riach, General Auditor; R. A. Williams, Assistant Auditor; R. M. Sully, Superintendent; E. Borden, Superintendent of Transportation; J. A. Fountain, Assistant Superintendent Transportation; John O'Brien, Master Mechanic; Morton Riddle, Jr., Road Master.

The Petersburg Railroad Company met also and elected officers as follows: President, Warren G. Elliott; Vice President, H. Walters; Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Jones; Board of Directors, Dr. W. D. Lassiter, B. F. Newcomer, H. Walters, Fred. R. Scott, Wald Newcomer.

The directors then elected J. R. Kenly, General Manager; E. T. D. Myers, General Superintendent; W. A. Riach, General Auditor; R. M. Sully, Superintendent.

The annual reports submitted by both the Richmond & Petersburg and the Petersburg Railroad Companies show that many improvements have been made during the past year.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE MORNING STAR.

The elections are over, but there will be many events of great interest during the coming twelve months.

Congress meets the first Monday in December. The North Carolina Legislature assembles early in January. It will elect a United States Senator, and there will be a great struggle between the friends of silver and the friends of gold.

Governor-elect Russell will be inaugurated, and everybody will be anxious to know what will be his policy.

There are many other questions of great public interest to be discussed and settled, and those who wish to keep abreast of the times must have a daily newspaper.

From all over the State THE MORNING STAR has received praise and congratulations for the consistent and determined fight it made for Bimetallism and true Democracy in the recent campaign. More than this, the increase in its circulation during the past few months has never, we feel sure, been equalled in the history of North Carolina daily newspapers.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Lost,

A BUNCH OF KEYS ON TURNPIKE ROAD between Wilmington and Masonboro Sound. Owner's name on key ring. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to STAR OFFICE.
nov 18 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18.

First presentation in the city of Hoyt's

"A MILK WHITE FLAG."

Absolutely and positively the genuine New York production.
Original cast of 50 people, Scenery, Costumes and Military Band.
Prices, 25 and 75 cts, $1 and $1.50.
nov 15 3t

OPERA HOUSE,

Thursday evening, November 19th

ROSABEL MORRISON,

Supported by EDWARD ELSNER in the great London and New York success,

"Carmen."

A GREAT CAST.
Beautiful dresses, handsome scenery.
The Bull Fight which occurs in the action of the play will be reproduced by the wonderful EIDOLOSCOPE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. nov 17 3t

NAILS AND HAY.

500 Kegs NAILS.
50,000 pounds HAY.
1,500 SPIRIT CASKS.
50 Barrels GLUE.
Also Coffee, Cigars, Cigarettes, Sugar, Meat, Lard, Hoop Iron, Cheese, Candy, Crackers, Spice, Ginger, Pepper and Drugs.

D. L. Gore.
120, 122 and 124 North Water St.
nov 18 tf

Combination Bicycle FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.
ap 7 tf

Conference Daily.

THE KINSTON FREE PRESS will publish a Daily during the N. C. Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which meets in Kinston, December 9th to 14th, 1896.

It will be published Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, and will contain full reports of the Conference proceedings.

Mailed daily to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or silver.
Agent wanted in every town.
Liberal commission allowed.
FREE PRESS,
nov 18 tf Kinston, N. C.

"Just tell them that you saw it"
(In our window)
"And they will know the rest."
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans,
115 Princess St.
P. S.—We take Periodical Tickets too. nov 17 tf

VISIT THE STORE OF
C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
No. 9 North Front St.
DURING THIS WEEK AND SEE THE NEW GOODS THEY HAVE OPENED, CONSISTING OF
Stylish Dress Goods, Trimmings, Carpets, Rugs,
LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,
Blankets and Comforters.
The largest Carpet and Window Shade Department in the State.
Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets.
The Best $1.00 Kid Glove in the city. Every pair warranted.
Friday, Our Bargain Day.
C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets.
Samples sent on application. nov 8 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"
WE HAVE A LINE OF THE ABOVE
CELEBRATED STOVES.
Will guarantee them to be the finest goods on the market. Only porcelain lined ovens made that will stand.
The Heating Stoves are just superb. All we ask is an examination of the goods.
Wm. E. Springer & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. oct 21 tf

WILMINGTON'S
Big Racket Store

Is having better trade now than ever before in its history, and still our desire is not satisfied. We want your trade and to get it we make extra efforts and are selling lots of our goods very near at what they cost us. Our cash Domestic sale of Sheeting, Bleaching, Sea Island Unbleached continues. Fruit of the Loom at 6¾c. 1 yard wide Palmer Mills Bleaching at 5¾c. Lonsdale Bleaching, 1 yard wide, at 9c, worth 12½.

Our special sale of Rugs this week. 36x72 inch Rugs at 39c; beautiful light styles Silk Mocquet Brussels Rugs at 35; large Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, all wool, lovely styles, at $3 00; Smyrna Rugs at 25, 50, 98c, $1.50 up to 5 00 each; large Art Squares 10½ feet by 12 feet, at $4.00; Crumb Cloths at $3.75; large Office Ruggets, 9x9 square feet, very heavy, at $7.50, worth regular $12 00; and many styles of Rugs in remnants of fine Brussels Carpets, all grades, 5 feet long, at 75c a piece.

MATTING—A large lot on hand that we are selling very low. Good Matting, 1 yard wide, at 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22½c up to 35c per yard. If you need a Matting and have a desire to save money, it might be to your interest as well as ours to give ours a look. In Carpets we are closing out this line at a Discount of 20 per cent., and if you need a Carpet we promise the lowest price to begin with, and still 20 per cent. off that for cash only.

Window Shades and Oilcloths. Linolium at 30, 35 and 45c square yard in yard wide patterns.

UNDERWEAR all grades. If you have put off buying your Underclothing we have heavy knit Vests in ribbed, nicely made, at 17c each, better at 25c; heavy Marion Vests at 25 and 40c, better at 50, 75c and $1.00. All styles of Union Suits for children and ladies. Children's from 35 to 50c. Ladies' from 50c to $1.00 per Suit. Small Children's fine all wool Leggins, worth at least 50c, we have 100 pairs to close at 19c. Infants' all wool Underwear at 35 and 50c each. Men and Women's Red and White Flannel Underwear from 50c to $1.25 each.

SHOES—We have bought 100 cases of new Shoes to replenish our stock, as the price is rapidly advancing. Baby Shoes, 20c; Women's solid Pebble Grain Shoes at 75 and 85c; Button, fine Oil Grain, at $1.00. Ladies' Dongola Patent Tip Shoes, new and fresh goods, at 65c a pair.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
nov 15 tf

A TREMENDOUS STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

Domestics.

Splendid Unbleaching 5c yard.
Yard wide Unbleaching 4c yard.
Heavy for Hot Beds 5c yard.
Turkey Red Table Cloth 20c yard.
75c grade 48c yard.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting 15c yard.
Bleached Pillow Casing 10c yard.
Splendid values in Towels—5, 10, 15 and 18c.
Heavy Canton Flannel 5 and 8c.
Pants Cloth 8, 10, 15 to 50c yard.
Splendid Towelling 5, 8 and 10c.
Mattress Ticking at 5 and 8c.
Feather Ticking 10 and 15c.
Remnants 10 and 12½c; Sheeting 7½c.
Medicated Red and White Flannel 25c.
Checked Homespun 3, 4 and 5c.

Dress Goods.

Beautiful Plaids 5c yard.
40c All-Wool French Serge 29c.
Navy and Blue Serge 18, 29 and 48c.
75c Crepons only 48c.
58 inch All-Wool Flannels 48c.
New line 40c Dress Goods 25c.
15c quality Flannelets 10c.
Apron and Dress Ginghams 5c.
Splendid Flannelet 5c.
All-Wool Shepherd Plaids 29c.
45 inch Silk and Wool Dress Goods 38c.
Plushes and Velvet 25c yard.
Latest styles of Dress Trimmings.
37 inch Changeable Silks 50c.
Plain China Silks 25c.
Fast Colors Calicoes 5c.
Beautiful line of Draperies 12½c.

Cut Prices in Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Notions, &c. Crayon Portraits free when purchases amount to $10, or Framed Water Colored Pictures with $10 and $20 purchases. Ask for Punch Card. Phone 118.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,
Near Fourth Street Bridge. Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. Write for samples of Dress Goods.
nov 8 tf

$400,000 TO LOAN
AT MINIMUM RATES BY THE
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
on approved security. No customer put off for a day if his security is good. Accounts solicited. Unsurpassed facilities in every department of banking. No interest paid on deposits.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. C. COKER, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
oct 16 tf

Nuts and Canned Goods.
Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts,
CANNED PEACHES,
Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Grapes, Okra and Tomatoes, Beans, Oysters, Beef, &c.
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Provisions, Bagging and Ties.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
oct 30 D&W tf

JUST ARRIVED TO-DAY AT THE
PALACE BAKERY
Lowney's Candy.
MAILLARD'S CANDY,
FINEST ON EARTH,
Vantine's Japan and Turkey Imported Candy.
Come and try a sample; 200 kinds to select from. nov 6 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18

INAUGURATING THE CAMPAIGN

The money powers which made such a desperate fight against the free coinage of silver, are not going to be content with their victory for "sound money," as they call it. Encouraged by their success, which was beyond their expectations, they have already inaugurated the campaign against the paper money of the Government. The starter was given a short while ago by the Indianapolis "Sound Money League," which met, resolved to keep up its organization and to labor for the retiring of the Government's paper currency.

Another scheme is to return to a hard money basis by retiring the Government paper and issuing no bill of a less denomination than $10, which has been suggested by some of the New York money lenders.

Secretary Carlisle favors retiring the Greenbacks, as he has done for some time, and it is said that President Cleveland will in his next message to Congress urge that this be done.

Some of the newspapers which so zealously espoused and fought for the gold standard in the past campaign are already devoting themselves to the education of the public on the importance of this movement as the finishing up of the "sound money" war, without which they contend the victory will be but partially won.

One of these, and one of the ablest, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, has entered zealously upon the work. It has published several editorials, from the latest of which we clip the following extract:

"The public sentiment which forced the St. Louis convention to make a declaration for gold, which kept the preservation of the monetary unit to the front during the whole campaign, and which gave Mr. McKinley an enormous majority, must now be brought to bear upon Congress to compel it to deal adequately with the currency question, and to deal with that at once. There are already indications in some quarters of a disposition to drop the embarrassing question of the currency on the pretext that the election of Mr. McKinley has settled that, and to take up the more familiar and congenial task of increasing the tariff duties, on the ground that the imperative need is for more revenue. Unless this disposition can be defeated most of the fruits of the victory secured November 3d will be lost.

"We understand perfectly well that a large majority of the earlier supporters of Mr. McKinley are protectionists, that he was nominated at St. Louis because he was the author of a famous tariff law, and that his party does not intend to be balked of its victory. Under the circumstances, it would be useless to ask that it should be. But, regarded simply as a question of party politics, this does not dispose of the whole case, and there is gratifying reason for believing that the President-elect and many of the most influential Republicans know it does not. It is not at all certain that Mr. McKinley would have been elected had not many thousands of Democrats swallowed their objections to protection because they believed that the interests of the country demanded first of all the security of its currency.

"We do not, and these sound money Democrats do not, put this obvious fact forward as a reason why the party of protection should waive its traditional tariff policy. But we do insist upon this, and we believe the country will insist up it, that the victorious Republicans shall not be outdone in patriotism by the sound money Democrats; that as the latter sacrificed party ties and surrendered political issues to which they are devoutly attached, in order to secure the present safety of the country, so the Republicans, sacrificing no party associations, and giving up no part of their distinctive programme, shall do first that which will secure the financial safety of the country and afterwards make such changes in the customs laws as they are committed to, and their allies the sound money Democrats are opposed to. A very large body of Democrats have put their country before their party to an extent never before witnessed, except in the presence of arms; now we appeal to the Republicans to do the same thing and put the country before party; they will have time enough to carry out their party programme after they have taken necessary measures for the common safety."

This is an appeal to the victorious Republicans to hold up on the tariff business until they have fixed up the financial question and get the "endless chain" tied up, an appeal which will in all probability meet with about as much favor as the appeal of the so-called Democratic organs met with during the campaign when they implored Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley to play mum on the tariff question and blow their trumpets only for sound money. Hanna and McKinley played it shrewdly, blowed on the "sound money" horn loud enough to retain the support of the gold men of the East and loud enough on the protection horn to retain the support of the manufacturers who marched behind Hanna and shelled out their cash to aid in the election of McKinley.

They have no more idea of even temporarily abandoning the tariff question than they have of surrendering the victory Hanna won on the 3rd of this month, a victory for which he shrewdly played the gold men of the East, because he felt that their help and their money were necessary to elect his candidate.

Mr. McKinley may very properly respond to these appeals if he be disposed to respond, that he stands on the St. Louis platform, and that while he is for sound money there is nothing in that platform which requires him to echo the recommendations of President Cleveland, or Secretary Carlisle, nor to finish up a job that they had undertaken but were unable to carry out. The St. Louis platform does not hint at retiring the Government notes, which are a creation of Republican statesmanship. The Indianapolis platform does say something about that, but while Mr. McKinley had the support of most of the men who professed to stand upon the Indianapolis platform, he did not run upon it and is under no obligation to carry out the declaration of a platform which its own builders deserted.

But the money power, now mainly represented by the "sound money" Democrats in the movement against the Government notes, will bring such pressure to bear as it can on the incoming administration to wipe out these notes, for that was a part of the scheme when the big bankers threw themselves into the fight against the free coinage of silver.

With these out of the way and no provision for free coinage of silver or expansion of the currency, they would be absolute masters of the financial field and could manipulate the volume of the currency as they saw fit, and this is practically what the demand for the retiring of the Government notes means. It means the destruction of $470,000,000 of currency without any other substitute than the national banks would furnish.

This is what they call solving the financial problem, which has only been more difficult to solve by departing from the law and undertaking to keep up a gold reserve to redeem notes which under the law are not redeemable in gold. The journal from which we make the above extract sees trouble ahead in this, and hence its appeal to the Republicans to help tie up the endless chain and do away with the necessity of a gold reserve. How much easier that would have been done if the law had been adhered to, or were adhered to now, and these notes redeemed in coin when presented for redemption.

They have won the victory, but they haven't settled the money question by a good deal.

MINOR MENTION.

England has two rivals for commercial supremacy, between which she will eventually be consigned to the rear. The United States is one, Russia the other. The United States will in time dominate the commerce on this side of the Atlantic, while Russia will contest for the trade of the far East, which England has for many years found a rich harvest field. The potent agency that Russia will have at her command, in competition with England's merchant marine, will be the trans-Siberian railway which will be completed within the next four years. What that will do is set forth in the following clipped from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"The enormous difference which the trans-Siberian railway is certain to make in the freight and passenger carrying trade of the world may be seen from the announcement that first-class passage will be sold from Moscow to Vladivostok for $56, second-class for $32. The freight rates are to be in proportion. The time required for the journey, extending practically from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean, will be nine days and eleven hours for express trains, and twelve days and fifteen hours for hauls of merchandise.

"At the present time the trip between the coasts—say from London via Suez to Yokohama—consumes thirty-eight days. Something like a week may be saved from this account by following the American or Canadian routes. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai consumes forty-seven days, and from Marseilles to Yokohama via the Messageries Maritimes line forty day. Taking the minimum time, thirty-one days, and while it is being covered by ship and car over British routes a Russian freight train can leave Moscow and run to Vladivostock and back again and have about five days' leeway.

"Regarding expenses the scale is as much in favor of the Russians as the time card. For example, a first class passage to Shanghai from Bremerhaven costs $390, second class $340. Adding $10 as the Russian steamship fare from Vladivostok to Shanghai and the same sum to cover the connection between Bremerhaven and Moscow, the figures in each instance being liberal, and the Russians can cut the German-English first-class rate by the sum of $314. The freight rate will be one-fourth the present sea rate. Of course, there can be no competition with Russia under this head, and English trade with the orient will either have to make use of the Russian transportation facilities or retire from the field. Even if steamship rates could go down to a cash basis of rivalry—which, of course, would be out of the question—the Russians would still have the advantage of providing a daily against a semi-weekly service."

This covers simply the matter of transportation, but another potent factor enters, which England may well view with concern. Russia is not yet what might be called a manufacturing nation, although she has within the past ten years made considerable progress as a manufacturer. But the trans-Siberian railway will not only open up an immense territory adapted to the growth of grain, cotton, &c., but one abounding also in fine timber, coal, iron and other minerals, supplying all the requisites for the successful establishment of numerous industries, in addition to which she has her own large population, and the countries of Asia to draw upon for labor. Under these conditions, with rapid and cheap transportation with which England with all her ships cannot compete, what is to hinder Russia from wresting the trade of the East from England when she enters the contest with a will?

⁂

The hollowness of the Republican demand for a higher tariff is shown by the figures of our exports which prove that our manufacturers have never so successfully demonstrated their ability to compete with the manufacturers of other countries as they have under the present tariff, which the Republican organs pronounce such a dismal failure. The following table taken from the reports of the Treasury Department shows how our exports of manufactured articles have increased since 1890, and how much larger they are this year than they were any year under the McKinley law:

Year.	Total exports (9 months)	Manufactured exports (9 months.)
1890	$568,463,545	$118,899,554
1891	627,670,414	126,754,431
1892	658,836,620	111,987,911
1893	587,040,111	129,998,845
1894	562,278,557	133,292,880
1895	546,424,859	145,798,834
1896	610,956,854	184,798,449

In the face of such figures as these the Republican organs and campaign orators talked about "smokeless chimneys" and "idle workmen," for which the Wilson tariff was held responsible, and now they are rejoicing at the great revival in prosperity, while the same "destroying" tariff is in operation and no prospect of its being replaced by a higher tariff for some time to come.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In Allegheny county, Pa., Bryan's total vote was 30,922, or 60 more votes than Cleveland received in 1892. The Pittsburg *Post* says: "Fancy the 450 boltocrats that voted for Palmer reorganizing the 31,000 Democrats that voted for Bryan." — *Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Indiana Congressmen-elect have hit upon a scheme to save themselves annoyance from candidates seeking appointments to postmasterships. They will make recommendations only after an election has been held by the patrons of the offices to be filled, and then they will recommend the candidate who has received the majority of votes.— *Savannah News, Dem.*

—— The first "Mc" to sit in the White House is a descendant of a family which in the old Celtic days did not spell its name "McKinley." The original Gaelic form is supposed to have been Mac-an Ollaimh, "the son of the bard," corrupted later into McInally. To pass from poetry to politics has required not a few generations; and the modern Mac-au-Ollaimh is still quite a "harper."—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The increasing use of electricity is resulting in an enormously increased use of American copper. The increase in our copper exports this year over last will not fall below $12,000,000. This means very great fortunes for some one, and the indications are that the control of the entire trade is now in the hands of less than a hundred men.—*New York World, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Mrs. Benham—Where shall we sit in church next year?

Benham—I don't care; I'm getting so I can sleep anywhere.—*New York Journal.*

— Author (describing play)—"Then, in a scene where you trample on all the ties of affection, you—"

Actor—"Cut that out."

Author—"What is the matter? It's a very strong scene."

Actor—"I don't care. I don't propose to tramp on any ties. It's too suggestive."—*Larks.*

— Son—"Are aldermen good wrestlers?"

Father—"Why, my son, do you ask such a question?"

Son—"Because Willie Boxley told me his father was thrown down by an alderman who promised to get him a job."

— Weary Willie—Yes, poor old Slobsy lost heart completely and committed suicide. He couldn't stan' dis cruel, heartless world no longer.

Flowery Fields—Everybody against him, I suppose?

Weary Willie—Yes; everywhere he went folks wuz efferin' him jobs—*Judge.*

— New Roomer (sarcastically)—"Is this all the soap there is in the room?"

Landlady (decidedly)—"Yes, sir, all I will allow you."

New Roomer—"Well, I'll take two more rooms. I've got to wash my face in the morning.

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 18, Wednesday, Williamston, Advent.

November 20, Friday, Greenville, S. Paul's.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, M. P., Beaufort county, Zion Church.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, E. P., Washington, S. Peter's.

November 26, Thursday, Thanksgiving, Chocowinity, Trinity.

November 27, Friday, Beaufort county, Calvary Chapel.

November 29th, Sunday, 1st in Advent, M. P., Pitt county, S. John's.

November 29, Sunday, 1st in Advent, E. P., Pitt county, S. Michael's.

December 2, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S. Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.
E. P.—Evening Prayer.
Com—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Shelby *Aurora*: On last Thursday evening near Duncan's Creek, in Rutherford county, Rufus Gettys and Charley Waters, two young men, took on more tangleleg than was good for them and the result was that, without warning, Waters drew his knife and commenced cutting Gettys. He made a number of ugly gashes across Getty's head, face, neck and bacd which are very serious and may prove fatal.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Mr. Wm. Fuller, reference to whose property as being rich in gold-bearing ore we have already made, brought us specimens of rock last week which to the inexperienced appeared to be full of the yellow metal. Samples have been sent off to be assayed, but Mr. Fuller assured us the ore sent was not a fair specimen, some of a much richer quality having been taken out. Two veins have been partially opened and the deeper it goes the better it is, so the expert says.

— Hickory *Times*: A very distressing accident occurred near here last Friday (the 6th inst.) afternoon. Mr. Charles Rowe and Mr. James Yount had exchanged guns, and the latter mounted his horse to go home. The horse was unruly, and in trying to manage it Mr. Yount let the gun fall to the ground and it was discharged. Kansas, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. Rowe, was playing in the yard and the shot from the gun struck her in the groin and leg, inflicting injuries from which she died Saturday (the 7th inst).

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Elder William E. Moore, the blind preacher of Campbellton, is dying with consumption of the stomach. He is one of the landmarks of Fayetteville, being the oldest employe of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad living. He was the first to use a spade on the Western Railroad and the last at the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. —— Every one was startled Sunday morning by the news that Mr. D. McD. Grady was dead. The day before he was seen on the streets in apparently perfect health, and the news of his death was hard to believe. About 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Grady was in his yard on Green street, playing with his two children, when he suddenly rushed into the house exclaiming that his head was about to burst open with pain. His wife sent hurriedly for the doctor, but that gentleman arrived in time only to feel a slight fluttering of the pulse, and then all was over. The deceased's spirit had fled from his body in less than a half hour after he was stricken. The doctors say that death was due to apoplexy. A number of years ago Mr. Grady was kicked on the head by a horse, and ever since he has been complaining of pains in the head, and on several occasions remarked that he thought he would die from that cause.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmintgon, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec. 5, 6

The Household Angel.

For a good everyday household angel give us the woman who laughs. Her pastry may not always be just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace missing buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battlefield nor life one long, unending fight. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of polishing up the dark one, is a very important faculty, one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Toilet Covers In Bedrooms.

The toilet cover will never be altogether banished from bedrooms. It looks so fresh and dainty. Modern housewives, however, are making theirs en suite with the bed and curtain furniture, the pretty jute brocades, damask or of dimity, a sweet, old fashioned fabric that is once more coming into vogue very much. Frills of self or edgings of torchon lace are modish, while many a busy winter worker has by her, ready for the embellishment of her own particular bower, a set of dainty ivory crochet. Ball fringe is a little displaced by the revival of the old favorites, but tassel fringe is fashionable and a nice change.—New York Mercury.

To Clean Ribbon.

Probably the greatest toilet crime of which a woman can be guilty is the wearing of soiled neck ribbon. To clean a neck ribbon, lay a clean towel on a cutting board and stretch the ribbon on this, pinning it firmly at either end. Pour benzine upon it until it is thoroughly saturated, and then without a moment's delay begin to rub it with a clean flannel. Continue rubbing until it is quite dry, after which turn and treat the other side in the same way. Leave it for an hour or two where the air will blow upon it and carry away any odor. Never apply the benzine in the neighborhood of the gas or a fire.

To Clean Marble.

The marble of a table or bureau which has become discolored may be cleaned and polished by rubbing with emery powder. Fasten a piece of felt cloth over a small flatiron, leaving the handle exposed. Cover the felt with emery powder and rub the marble; then polish with a damp soft cloth dipped in pulverized pumice stone and emery powder.

Remember in selecting a carpet to have the colors harmonize with the wall paper and hangings. A large or decided pattern will make a room appear smaller. Do not select too dark a carpet, as it is much harder to keep clean and shows wear much sooner.

The Beauty of Simplicity

is strikingly illustrated in much of the GORHAM SILVERWARE. True art does not depend upon expensive over-elaboration, and hundreds of articles bearing the Gorham Trade-mark are easily within the reach of moderate means. Sterling quality does not imply extravagance.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores —Jewelers only.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

NOTES ON THEIR DOMESTIC LIFE AND INDUSTRY.

They Carry Their Knitting or Tatting With Them Wherever They Go and Work, Work All the Time—The Voice of the "New Woman" Is Scarcely Ever Heard.

German women still seem to cling to the old fashioned method, bending to the masculine will they have helped to train in childhood. The new woman is not prevalent—in fact, her voice is scarcely heard in the land. In a German paper a few days ago appeared a notice of a book for women, "My House Is My World," with a few words attached. They ran thus: "The true calling of the woman is in the house, therefore that part of her education should begin very early, even before she thinks of any other vocation." But with all her training for household cares the German woman does not understand how to make her family as comfortable as does the American woman. It is true that less depends upon home life in this country, that external attractions draw women as well as men away from the home, especially in the evening. There are the cafes, concerts and the opera, as well as social gatherings for the evening hours, and the people come home only to go to bed. It is not the custom to make evening calls, for if the members of the family do not go out they retire very early. On summer evenings the villas are dark and deserted, or closed early for the night. There are no flashing lights or gay young voices. Now and then a sleepy family goes by on its way home from a summer garden, where it had perhaps had supper and had spent the evening gossiping with friends and listening to the music, for every summer garden must have its orchestra, no matter how small it may be. The fact that people not only go out so much, but also buy all their bread ready baked, and also much of their meat, makes housekeeping a far lighter matter for the German woman than for her sisters across the ocean. Ham, roast beef and sausages in 82 varieties can be bought all ready for the table.

With all this the German woman is one of the most intensely domestic on the face of the earth. She is a most faithful wife and mother and decorates her home with handiwork of all kinds—some of it being very dreadful. Embroidery, knitting or crocheting occupies much if not all her leisure time. At the summer garden concert one sees rosy cheeked girls and stout matrons sitting about the little tables, drinking beer and plying the needle, even little embroidery frames being drawn from workbags or pockets. It is the same at the seashore—at Wornemuende, on the Baltic, for example, where few English or Americans find their way and where the visitors are typical Germans.

We were sailing down the river one day from Rostock to Wornemuende. The boat was crowded with passengers, and we hung over the railing watching the sun set in a splendor one seldom sees in this country.

"It is perfectly glorious," sighed E., "but do you see that girl over there with her tatting?"

"Yes."

"Well, she hasn't so much as raised her eyes from her work since we left Rostock. All the effect that this splendid light and color has had upon her has been to please her because she can see how to make those ugly stitches without effort."

"How do you know?"

"Because I've been watching her, and she's deaf, dumb and blind to every external thing except that wretched tatting."

In the parks, on the promenade, wherever a woman sits down for a few minutes, she has some handiwork to occupy her, and little girls go about with knitting bags on their arms, diligently plying the needles while they walk and talk.

Last summer we met a German girl, an heiress, who travels and lives much as she pleases, because, except for her chaperon, she is alone in the world and controls her own money. She spent nearly all her leisure knitting great, hideous, coarse gray stockings. We concluded that she must be doing it for the poor and commended her charity, but, if you please, they were her winter stockings.

"Don't you knit your stockings?" she inquired innocently enough, and when we assured her that we considered it much cheaper to buy them she shook her head and smiled skeptically.

"She thinks it is just because we are lazy," E. said when we were alone, and then burst out laughing as she tried to conjure up a picture of a party of American women seriously engaged in knitting the family stockings.

"No; life is too short with us. Perhaps the days are longer over here."

Here and there one finds a distaste for all this work, even among the Germans. A certain learned professor, who also had an eye for the good points in the makeup of a woman's beauty, one day commented rather unflatteringly upon the size of his niece's hands.

"Now, now," she cried indignantly and hastened to tell what those hands could do. "They may be too large, but they are useful," she concluded triumphantly.

"Very useful, my dear child. Yes, I admit that most willingly, but I wish they could do less and the head more," was the unexpected reply.

What possible beauty can there be in a coarse, laboriously crocheted or knitted bedspread? It occupies a woman's time for days, if not for weeks.—Leipsic Cor. New York Tribune.

Try Hot Milk.

Hot milk for the complexion has proved to be of the greatest benefit, and many women say they owe an improvement of their complexion to the constant use of hot milk applied every morning and night to their faces. Here is what a woman prominent in the literary world, whose complexion is equal to a young girl's, says: "When I am frightfully fatigued," she said, "from the rush of the life I lead, I get a gallon of milk and put it in my bath, adding sufficient hot water to cover the body. I lie in this mixture for ten minutes and come out feeling thoroughly refreshed and with a new life to the skin, which previous to the bath had a dead look."

The "At Home" Day.

The institution of an "at home" day should be regarded in the light of the passing of a new law under the dynasty of the Medes and Persians—once started, it must be observed. The individual who puts a certain day on her cards and then goes out, regardless of possible callers, is not only guilty of a breach of social etiquette, but she is likely to see her social popularity wane. If an "at home" day exists, it must stand before even the most tempting engagements. Nothing but illness, mourning or absence from home can excuse a hostess from not receiving on her "at home" day.—Philadelphia Times.

Result of Depilatories.

One often sees women whose faces, usually the upper lip, are disfigured by a growth of stiff, thick hairs.

This is almost invariably the result of trifling with some depilatory which is declared to remove safely and easily any down originally upon the skin. Too much care cannot be taken with the complexion, and any such disfigurement should never be meddled with, but be taken to some reliable specialist for treatment.

Many a time has the writer heard women tell of some ointment or other application which they were using for this downy growth, and never once has it failed that, in the end, they made it far worse than at first.

Electricity seems to be the only safe and sure way of removing these superfluous hairs without the chance of their coming back heavier than before.—Philadelphia Press.

Edison Curios.

The Electrical Review says that a few days ago Mr. Edison received at his laboratory the hollow eyepieces of a pair of opera glasses with the request that he "fit them with the X rays" and return them to the Vermont sender. Evidently this Green Mountain individual had a desire to see things. Another seeker after the unobtainable, writing from Pottstown, Pa., sent the following matter of fact epistle: "Thomas A. Edison: Dear Sir—Will you please send me one pound of X rays and bill as soon as possible?" This order was filed away with the opera glasses.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

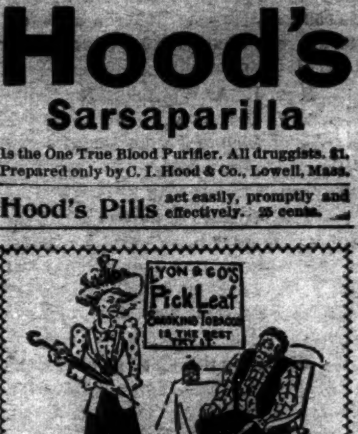
Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.



THE SUSPENDER FAD.

RASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wor yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenses, hey!"

LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo'a fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	4½	@	4¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	1 10
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 50
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℘ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	28
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 84
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C Yellow		@	3⅝
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	2 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE November 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted dull; nothing doing. Later, sales were made at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 55 per bbl for Strained, and $1 60 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.— Firm. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 2 00, and Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25@24½c; rosin, strained, $1 27½; good strained $1 32½; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	249
Rosin	449
Tar	151
Crude Turpentine	18

Receipts same day last year—119 casks spirits turpentine, 594 bbls rosin, 411 bbls tar, 91 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 9-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—4,427 bales; same day last year 1,537.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN.—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.50 to 3 50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 17–Evening.—Money on call was quoted easy at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3½ per cent., closing offered at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers bills 481¼@481½ sixty days and 484¾@485 for demand. Commercial bills 480@481. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 109¾; United States twos 95; State bonds neglected; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 117. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 17–Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8c; middling 7¾c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; November 7 58, December 7 57, January 7 67, February 7 74, March 7 81, April 7 85, May 7 90, June 7 93, July 7 97. Sales 165,400 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 2,096 bales; gross 13,086 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 3,993 bales; sales 570 bales; sales to spinners 70 bales; stock 200,146 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 59,024 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,730 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 6 997 bales; stock 1,106,866 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 155,938 bales; exports to Great Britain 58,987 bales; to France 670 bales; to the Continent 42,784 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 053,335 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,034,117 bales; exports to France 315,886 bales; exports to the Continent 624,151 bales.

Flour was steady and unchanged. Southern flour was quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2 85@3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60. Wheat—spot moderately active for exports at easier prices; ungraded red 85@95c; options were fairly active and irregular, opening weak and declining 1¼@1½c, rallied ½c, fell ½c and closed weak at 1@1½c below yesterday; No. 2 red November 84¾c; December 85¾c; January —; May 86¾c. Corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2, 30@30½c at elevator and 30¾@31¼c afloat. options were dull and weak at ⅝@¾c decline; November 30c; December 30½c; May 33⅞c. Oats—spot dull and weak; options easier; December 23⅝c; February 24½c; May 26½c; spot—No. 2, 23c; No. 2 white 25½c; mixed Western 22@24c. Lard quiet and depressed; Western steam 4 20; city $3 75; December $4 10, nominal; refined lard was quiet at quotations; Continent $4 55; South America $5 00; compound $4 50@4 62½. Pork dull and weak; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—fancy firmer; State dairy 11@18½; do. creamery 13½@21; Western dairy 8@18c; Elgins 21½c. Eggs lower; liberal receipts; State and Pennsylvania 20@22c; ice house 16½@17c; Western fresh 19@21c; do. per case $2 25@4 50; Southern 19@20c; limed 15½@16c. Cotton seed oil about steady; crude 22½c; yellow prime 26½c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¼@3¾c. Coffee quiet and 15@20 points down; December $9 45; January $9 45, March, April and May $9 50; September $9 55@9 60; spot Rio dull and weak; No. 7, $10 87½. Sugar—raw more active and lower, closing firm; fair refining 2⅝c; refined quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet and easy; hard wheat spring patents quotable at $4 30@4 65 in wood; soft wheat patents $4 15@4 30; hard wheat bakers' $3 00@3 30. Wheat—No. 2 spring 75¾@78¼c; No. 3 red 83¼@86½c. Corn—No 2 24½@24¾c. Oats—No. 2 18½@18¾. Mess pork, $6 60@6 65. Lard $3 75@3 80. Short rib sides $3 60@3 85. Dry salted shoulders, $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides $4 00@4 12½. Whiskey $1 18 for high-proof spirits.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest, closing: Wheat—November 76¾@77¼, 77¼, 75⅞, 75⅞c; December 77¼@77¾, 79, 76⅞, 76⅞@76¾; May 81@82½, 82, 80¼@80¾, 80¾. Corn—November 24¾, 24¾, 24½, 24½c; December 24⅝, 24⅝, 24¼, 24¼; May 28¼, 28¼, 28⅛, 27⅞c. Oats—November 18⅜, 18⅜, 18¼, 18¼c; December 18⅜, 18⅜, 18⅝@18¾, 18¾c; May 22¼@22⅜, 22⅜, 22, 22⅛@22¼c. Pork—December $6 70, 6 70, 6 50, 6 55; January $7 70, 7 70, 7 55, 7 66; May $8 00, 8 05, 7 90, 7 97½. Lard—December $3 82½, 3 82½, 3 72½, 3 72½; January $4 05, 4 05, 3 92½, 3 92½; May $4 25, 4 25, 4 15, 4 15. Short ribs—December $3 67½, 3 70, 3 65, 3 70; January $3 77½, 3 82½, 3 75, 3 80; May $4 02½, 4 02½, 3 95, 3 97½.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; spot and November 88¾c bid; December 87c; Steamer No. 2 red 83¼c; Southern by sample 88@90c; do on grade 85½@89½c. Corn easy; spot and November 29⅝@29¾c; November or December 29⅝@29¾c; January 30¼@30¾c; February 30¾@31c; mixed 27½@27¾c; Southern white corn 30c bid; do yellow 29@30c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 25@26½c; No. 2 mixed 23@23½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Nov. 17.–Galveston, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 7,394 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7¼, net receipts 11,484 bales; Baltimore, steady at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7¾c; net receipts 1,629 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7¼, net receipts 3,888 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8c, net receipts 80 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 15-16, net receipts 7,613 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7 3-16, net receipts 21,873 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 2,893 bales; Memphis, steady at 7¼c, net receipts 4,864 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¼, net receipts 4,140 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7, net receipts 856 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate. American middling 4 15-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,600 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 41,000 bales, of which 39 200 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) November 4 20 64@4 21 64d; November and December 4 16 64@4 17 64d; December and January 4 14 64@4 15 64d; January and February 4 13-64, 4 12-64@4 13 64d; February and March 4 11 64, 4 12 64@4 13 64d; March and April 4 12 64, 4 11-64, 4 12-64@4 13-64d; April and May 4 12 64@4 13-64d; May and June 4 13-64@4 14-64d; June and July 4 13 64d; July and August 4 14-64@4 15 64d. Futures steady.

4 P. M.—American middling. November 4 20 64@4 21 64d; November and December 4 17-64d seller; December and January 4 14 64@4 15-64d seller; January and February 4 13 64d seller; February and March 4 12-64@4 13 64d seller; March and April 4 12-64d buyer; April and May 4 12-64@4 13-64d value; May and June 4 13 64d buyer, June and July 4 13 64@4 14 64d buyer; July and August 4 14-64@4 15-64d seller. Futures closed quiet.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr J Cottingham 226 tons, Thomas, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Williams, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden

Steamship Oneida, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Eva May, Small, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, J T Riley & Co; cargo by S & W H Northrop.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT AU PRINCE—Schr Eva May—163,053 feet lumber, 103 iron bolts, and 214 washers.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 18, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm Linthicum, 158 tons, Brannock, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John H Tingue, 525 tons, Burdge, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Longfellow, 250 tons, Chase, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Roxby (Br), 1,934 tons, Shield, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Corinthia (Br), 837 tons, Robinson, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Janeta (Br), 2 179 tons, Lemmond, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Wraggoe (Br), 1868 tons, Rowe, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Sheerness, 1 414 tons, Norman, J H Sloan.

BARQUES.

Antares (Ger), 465 tons, Rahden, J T Riley & Co.

Ararat (Nor) 425 tons, Reineitzen, Heide & Co.

Aurora (Nor), 618 tons, Koss, Paterson, Downing & Co.

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Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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The Art of Hanging Pictures—Nerves In Children — Portieres and Posing—Woman's Rights In Love—Children and Earache—For Housekeepers and Mothers.

The only woman in the world who holds a mate's license to serve on boats navigating the Ohio river and its tributaries is Mrs. Helen M. Young, wife of Captain Young of the Lee H. Brooks.

"I have been on the river for 20 years," said Mrs. Young. "I don't believe in the new woman, and I hate to see a woman in a man's position. I took an active part in managing the steamboat because it was a matter of business to me and my husband. We couldn't get a reliable mate sometimes, and there had to be one, so seven years ago I took out my first mate's license on the Tennessee river. I have had it renewed every year since and have filled the position on the B. F. Young, the Eugene and the Lee H. Brooks. A mate is really the driver of deckhands, and roustabouts are not versed in etiquette. I never had any trouble with any of the men, however, except one, and I put him off the boat. Once or twice on excursions I have had to put rowdies off the boat, but I did it and never got hurt. It was dangerous work, though, sometimes."

MATE HELEN M. YOUNG.

Mrs. Young was born in northeastern Kentucky and began her career on the river at 19. She passed the best examination on record in the Chattanooga office, where she took out her first license. She has refused captain's, master's and pilot's licenses, although she is a practical pilot.

Mrs. Callie R. French—Captain French, if you please—is commander of the Ruth. Her husband and she own this boat and the C. O., in which they travel through the Ohio and Mississippi. They manage a water theater which goes through the south every winter. Mrs. French has been on the river for several years and has, besides her captain's papers, a pilot's license.

Some of the few other women on the river are Mrs. T. P. Leathers, captain of the Natchez—her husband is a partial invalid—Mrs. Gordon Green of Pittsburg, who holds a pilot's license, and Mrs. May Miller, who has a master's license on the Mississippi.—Cincinnati Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The Art of Hanging Pictures.

Do you remember the time when every well regulated parlor wall showed pictures arranged in solemn trios, a large one in the center of each group, flanked by two smaller ones? How the good people who hung their works of art in that style a generation ago would stare at the medley arrangement of modern pictures!

They would regard the high art irregularity as nothing less than absurd and crazy.

High art in picture hanging requires an arrangement which at first seems as purposeless as that of the pieces in a crazy quilt, but which study shows to be scientifically proper. Size and symmetry of framing are no longer the sole tests of the fitness of pictures to be hung together. Nowadays each photograph, engraving, or whatever it is, is placed where the light will fall upon it in the way best calculated to bring out the lights in the picture. There is one hallway on Thirty-fifth street where the wall above the wainscoting is literally covered with etchings, arranged with very little regard for size or subject, but producing a charming effect because of the happy way in which the lights strike them.

Pictures should not be hung so high that the neck of the observer will be of necessity craned into stiffness in order to view them. Large pictures, with well defined figures or scenes, may be hung higher than small ones which require close scrutiny to define them. Oil paintings should not be hung in close proximity to colorless prints or photographs. The rich effects of the colored picture will detract from the charm of the others. For the same reason oils and water colors should not be placed together, as the lighter and less gorgeous coloring of the latter will suffer by comparison with the former.

In these enlightened days gilt frames, heavy with leaves and flowers, are distinctly "out." Small frames of neutral colors are considered in much better taste, because they do not detract from the beauty of the picture.—New York Journal.

Nerves In Children.

A nice old English lady, hearing an American child spoken of as nervous, said: "Nervous? Is there anything the matter with its mind?"

She was one of the class of comfortable, phlegmatic English women who accept the world as the Bible explains creation and religion as established by the English church, and who live and move and have their being with a placidity simply maddening to most Americans. Her babies were rolly poly, kittenlike little creatures, tucked away through babyhood in quiet corners to stare at nothing, doze and breathe and squirm and grow. Nerves in a child would only mean to her grave derangement, probably mental, and in a certain sense she is right.

Childhood should be a period of healthy animalism. To simply observe and absorb is enough in this electrical American atmosphere of ours until a child is 7 years old. To teach him anything previously is a mistake. He has enough to do if he simply takes in his surroundings, and that is what every child does, and that is why a cowlike, uneducated — not illiterate or vulgar—nurse is better for the first years of a child's life than its highly organized, nervous mother. Such a nurse has the same effect upon the child as the companionship of dumb animals, than which there is nothing better. It is an influence which soothes and amuses, does not disturb and is wholesome. After 7, however, when it is safe to develop the little mind, a nursery governess should be substituted for the servant; perhaps it may be wise earlier.—New York Tribune.

Portieres and Posing.

The young woman with an eye for the artistic has portieres at all of her doors. Everything is in the first impression, and if an effective entrance is made the rest is easy sailing.

One side of the portiere is draped back, the other falling so as to conceal the door entirely.

My lady flutters noiselessly down stairs, stops before the door to arrange her skirts, rattles the brass rings of the portieres to attract the attention of her victim, so that the effect will not be lost upon him, and with one upraised hand swiftly sweeps aside the draperies, stands motionless for a second, thus making a pretty picture becomingly framed, then letting the curtain fall behind her she comes into the room, and the entrance is a triumph.

I know a young woman who has gained quite a reputation for beauty by her graceful poses under a portiere, when, in fact, she has not one good feature. She has two good points—a very magnificent figure and hair of a peculiar shade of red.

When she attends a ball or drawing room affair, she immediately selects a door with a dark red portiere—and usually there is one to be found—pushes back one side of it and stands in the doorway, with chin slightly raised, as though she were trying to see over the heads of her fellow guests, and with one hand on her hip, a trifle to the back, with fingers pointing downward. This brings out the lines of the figure to their best advantage.

Have you ever noticed that the first time the heroine enters after the climax of the play it is from the rear of the stage through portieres, which she clutches as she comes forward?—New York Telegram.

Woman's Rights In Love.

Woman's rights! Why the very first right we expect is to be treated better than anybody else—better than men treat each other as a body and better by the individual man than he treats all other women. I abominate the idea of equality and to be mentally slapped on the shoulder and told I am "a good fellow." I shrink from the idea of independence and cold, proud isolation with my emancipated sister women, who struggle into their own coats unassisted, and get red in the face putting on their own skates, and hang on to a strap in the street car in the proud consciousness that they are independent and the equal of men. I never worry myself when a man is on his knees in front of me putting on my overshoes as to whether he considers me his equal politically or not. It is sufficient satisfaction for me to see him there. If he hadn't wanted to save me the trouble, I suppose he wouldn't have offered. He may even think I am not strong enough for such an arduous duty. That wouldn't hurt my feelings either. I have an idea that he likes it better to think that I cannot do anything troublesome for myself than to believe that I could get along perfectly without him.

In fact—here's heresy for you, oh, ye emancipated—I do not in the least mind being dependent on men, provided the men are nice enough. Let them give us all the so-called rights they want to. I shall never get over wanting to get behind some man if I see a cow. Let them give us a vote if they will. I shall want at least three men to go with me to the polls—one to hold my purse, one to hold my gloves and the third to show me how to cast my vote.—Lillian Bell in Ladies' Home Journal.

Children and Earache.

Acute pain in the ear, to which children are chiefly subject, most frequently arises from inflammation. It is accompanied by a sense of throbbing pain and noise in the ear, sometimes deafness and general symptoms of fever. In every case of this kind dispersion of the inflammation is to be attempted, first by dropping a little laudanum into the passage and by the application of a blister behind the ear, which should be kept open until the symptoms are considerably abated.

In all cases of a slight nature this treatment will be found to succeed, but in more violent affections suppuration is often unavoidable, the tendency to which is marked by an increase of pain in the organ and by a more general affection of the head. The only treatment then left is to endeavor to promote suppuration by fomentation or by injecting warm water into the ear by means of a syringe. A poultice has also been advised, but the situation renders it an inconvenient form.

When matter once appears, it is to be removed by injecting warm water into the ear. Should the discharge be too profuse or long continued, mild astringent injections will be necessary, consisting of five grains of acetated ceruse or vitriolated zinc in eight ounces of rosewater.

Sometimes the disease extends to the bone, in which case before a cure can be effected exfoliation will take place.

As deafness is sometimes the consequence of this complaint, the advice of an experienced surgeon should be taken when the complaint is either violent or obstinate.—New York Ledger.

Flowers and Ozone.

Dr. Andres of Philadelphia, says The Hospital Review, a few years ago made the discovery that ozone in the atmosphere, which is the great purifier, was mainly supplied with blooming flowers, and for this reason blooming plants were healthful in dwelling houses as well as attractive.

Some interesting experiments with the odors of flowers have been made in the old world, and it is found that many species of microbes are easily destroyed by various odors. The odor of cloves has been known to destroy these minute creatures in 35 minutes. Cinnamon will kill some species in 12 minutes, thyme in 35. In 45 minutes common wild verbent is found effective, while the odor of some geranium flowers has destroyed various forms of microbes in 50 minutes.

The essence of cinnamon is said to destroy the typhoid fever microbe in 12 minutes and is recorded as the most effective of all odors as an antiseptic. It is now believed that flowers which are found in Egyptian mummies were placed there more for their antiseptic properties than as mere ornaments or elements in sentimental work.

Brides Did Not Always Wear White.

The choice of white for wedding dresses is comparatively a modern fashion. The Roman brides wore yellow, and in most eastern countries pink is the bridal color. During the middle ages and the renaissance brides wore crimson, and most of our Plantagenet and Tudor queens were married in this vivid hue, which is still popular in parts of Brittany, where the bride is usually dressed in crimson brocade.

It was Mary Stuart who first changed the color of bridal garments. At her marriage with Francis I of France in 1558—which took place not before the altar, but before the great doors of Notre Dame—she was gowned in white brocade, with a train of pale blue Persian velvet six yards in length. This innovation caused quite a stir in the fashionable world of that time. It was not, however, until quite the end of the seventeenth century that pure white, the color hitherto worn by royal French widows, became popular for bridal garments in this country.—London Chronicle.

Correcting Children.

Herbert Spencer in his essay on education advises parents to follow the methods of nature in their correction of their children. A child touches a hot stove and his finger is burned.

He does it again, and again his finger is burned. Every time he tries it the punishment is ready. Probably the second attempt cures him, and never again while he lives does he voluntarily try the temperature of a piece of heated iron on his exposed skin. It is not the violent spasmodic punishment that means correction of a child's faults. Retribution may be small and comparatively insignificant if it is absolutely sure to follow transgression.

It is the persistent, relentless and not to be escaped from character of the consequences of his misdemeanor that impresses the childish mind and finally convinces him. All of which is, with apologies to Mr. Spencer, who has said it infinitely better in his essay, to which all mothers who have not read it are earnestly referred.

Properly Cooked Rice.

Boiling rice to have every grain separate and still have it thoroughly cooked seems to elude many cooks, simple as the process is. Wash the rice and put it into a saucepan half full of cold water, stir the rice occasionally to prevent it sticking to the pan, and as soon as the water has boiled up pour it off and put on the same quantity of cold water as before. When this has boiled off again, and for the third and last time, fill up with cold water, and after watching it until it boils rapidly pour the rice into a warm colander to drain. Place a plate under the colander and another over the rice and let it stand either in the oven (which should not be too hot) with the door open, or near the fire, until all the water has drained off the rice, when every grain will be found separate. It is necessary to let the water actually boil every time; otherwise it might be found that the rice was not quite cooked enough when the process is finished.

All Depends.

"How proud that man Eastfall is of those unsightly scars on his face!" observed the president of the X., Y. and Z. Railway company. "They are the marks of sword cuts he got while fighting duels at Heidelberg university, and he wouldn't take $1,000 apiece for them. And yet if he had been scarred up half as badly as that in some accident on our road he would think he was damaged $25,000 worth."—Chicago Tribune.

Sloth.

See the issue of your sloth. Of sloth comes pleasure, of pleasure comes riot, of riot comes disease, of disease comes spending, of spending comes want, of want comes theft, and of theft comes hanging.—Chapman, Jonson and Marston.

LITERARY TREE OF TIBET.

Natives Think It a Miracle, but Explorers Call It a Fraud.

One by one the traditions of antiquity and the illusions of youth are ruthlessly dispelled. Many people will hear with sorrow and regret that the sacred tree of Kum-Bum in Tibet is, on no less an authority than Mr. Thistleton-Dyer of Kew Gardens, a fraud and an imposture, like the mahatmas of that interesting but thoroughly mendacious land. Who has not heard of the wonderful tree which sprung from the spot where the mother of Toong-Kape shaved her worthy offspring's head when she dedicated him to the divinities and threw his matted hair on the ground? Ever since that memorable event the leaves on its branches and the bark on its trunk have not been the same as on ordinary trees, but contained sacred prayers and symbols, which were supposed to grow naturally on them and diffused a strong odor of incense. The priests were very jealous of it, watched over it themselves and were careful to prevent strangers seeing either leaves or branches until ready to be sold, with letters and signs on them.

Travelers, however, have now managed to obtain specimens, and they have been critically examined by experts here. The tree has been identified as an ordinary Syringa villosa, common in China, and any marks which the leaves contain are impressed on them by the priests with molds, aided probably with heat. As Mr. Thistleton-Dyer remarks, the sacred tree is "an elaborate fraud." Kum-Bum, therefore, goes the way of the celebrated plant in Kent, which was believed to produce live geese in its branches.

One of the early popes sent a messenger to investigate our southeastern country's phenomenon. When he arrived, the people there told him the tree grew in the midlands; in the midlands they said it was only to be found in Scotland; in Scotland they said it flourished solely in the Orkneys, and had he gone there he would very likely have been informed that the goose tree acted as the north pole. At all events, he could not find it. The sacred plant of Kum-Bum must now be placed in the same category of delusions and relegated to the dust bin of exploded impostures.—London Telegraph.

STORY OF VIOLET.

How a Baby Model Got Her Wish, but the Work Went On.

She was a very "new" woman—only 4—and posed for "the altogether" even more innocently and unblushingly than Trilby.

One morning, her soft arms upon the sill of a broad north window, her chin upon her hand, gazing up into the sky like a Raphael cherub, a free little birdling flew past and up into the blueness and vastness overhead.

"Oh, I wis'," she cried enviously, "I wis' I had wings; I'd f'y way, way, way up dere an s'prise God!"

"Keep still, Violet," said the artist, absorbed in her work. So Violet kept pretty still for a cherub and gazed silently out of the big window all the long afternoon, until her father, who was a "new" man and let her earn his daily beer, called and took her home.

The next day and the next and still the next she did not come to pose, and the artist fumed and fretted very grievously.

At last the passive father lounged in again and said regretfully:

"Violet died very suddint. The doctor says she took a chill some way. I hope it ain't put you out any." Then tentatively, "Her sister Rosy's most as big as her, if she is some younger."

"Poor little Violet," said the artist; "I'm awfully shocked and sorry, don't you know. If Rosy is the same coloring, bring her tomorrow punctually at 8, please."

"Sure," said the bereaved one.—New York Journal.

Walking.

A shoemaker says: "If the shoe is worn down at the heel—not on the side, but straight back—and the leather of the sole shows signs of weakness at the ball of the foot, a little greater on the inside just below the base of the great toe, I know that the wearer is a good walker.

"If, however, the heel is turned on one side, or is worn unevenly throughout, and the sole is worn most near the toe, I know that I have to deal with a poor pedestrian. The reason of the difference in position of the worn spot lies in the fact that the poor walker walks from his knees and the good one from his hip.

"Watch the passerby in the street and you will at once see the difference. Nine men out of ten will bend the knew very considerably in walking, stepping straight out with both hips on the same line, and the toe will be the first to strike the ground. The tenth man will bend his knee very little—just enough to clear the ground—and will swing the leg from the hip, very much as the arm is swung from the shoulder and not from the elbow.

"By so doing he calls upon the muscles which are strongest to bear the strain and increases the length of his stride four or six inches. The heel touches the ground first and not the toe. A slight spring is given from the ball of the foot on making another stride.

"Men who walk in this fashion cover the ground 30 per cent faster with the same exertion than those who walk from the knee."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Bird's Bill Was Locked.

A curious bird tragedy is told about in the London Field. A man found a yellow hammer dead in his yard at the foot of a wall. The bird had flown against it with such force as to be stunned. Not only that, but the upper mandible had been bent back, and in the straightening out the sharp point was driven down through the lower bill and locked, thus dooming the bird to death by starvation. The man sent the head to The Field.

A good many similar accidents have been recorded, but it was always a heavier bird, whose weight made the springing of the bill easier. A good many of the birds were found in a starved condition, showing that they died lingering deaths from want of food. Birds that fly against the lighthouses have the skull bones crushed and die instantly, but others are stunned only.

"No Admittance" With Variations.

"I saw the other day," said a stroller, "a variation of the 'No admittance' sign that was unfamiliar to me. This sign read: 'No admittance. This means you.' A little abrupt, but not altogether without reason, for there are many persons who seem to think the sign 'No admittance' is not meant for them."—New York Sun.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 43	10 25
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 20	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 [illegible]	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 00	8 40
	P M		A M	

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DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.36 p m, Warsaw 8.48 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.48 a m, †Norfolk 9.30 a m, Petersburg 3.32 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.35 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.52 p m, Chadbourn 5.44 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.30 p m, Columbia 9.50 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 5.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.15 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.25 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.19 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.31 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.20 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.55 a m, 9.10 a m and 8.28 p m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, 10.20 a m and 9.05 p m, leave Darlington 9.31 a m and 10.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10.40 a m and 12.30 p m, leave Cheraw 12.45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4.45 p m, leave Cheraw 4.45 p m and 5.15 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6.21 p m. Leave Darlington 7.30 p m, 6.27 and 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 p m, 6.55 p m and 8.15 a m, daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.30 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 7.30 p m, Darlington 9.10 p m, arrive Bennettsville 10.01 p m, Gibson 10.25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.37 p m, Manning 6.58 p m, arrive Lane's 7.37 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.53 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.35 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.33 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.23 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.37 p m, Creston 5.33 p m, Sumter 6.30 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 8.10 p m, arrive Lucknow 1.00 p m and 9.10 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 17 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

[Time Table.]

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
4 12	4 12	Kinston	10 23	
5 18	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 43	Morehead City	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 40 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lv	7 10 a. m.
4 55 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 10 "
4 25 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 35 "	Lv...Sanford...Lv	1 00 "
12 41 "	Lv...Climax...Lv	2 [illegible] "
12 10 "	Ar...Greensboro...Ar	3 18 "
11 55 a m	Lv...Greensboro...Lv	3 [illegible] "
11 07 "	Lv...Stokesdale...Lv	4 10 "
10 32 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 40 "
10 04 "	Lv...Rural Hall...Lv	5 10 "
8 40 "	Lv...Mt Airy...Ar	6 30 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 53 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv...Maxton...Ar	9 40 "
5 26 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv...Hope Mills...Lv	11 01 "
4 28 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 19 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar...Ramseur...Lv	6 45 a. m.
4 15 "	Lv...Climax...Lv	8 35 "
3 20 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 30 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale	10 17 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
nov 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No. 403
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 19	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 07	9 58
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4[illegible]	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. † 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. * 10 [illegible]
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 [illegible]
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 1[illegible]
" Atlanta	"	5 2[illegible]	6 40
Leave Atlanta	*A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N.		P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	A. M. * 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 0[illegible]	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 20
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 403, 402, 38 and 41.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special"
Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.
Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.
Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.
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T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
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V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 18 tf

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Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

PAWNEE,	Wednesday, Nov. 18
ONEIDA,	Saturday, Nov. 21
CROATAN,	Saturday, Nov. 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Nov. 17
CROATAN,	Saturday, Nov. 21
PAWNEE,	Wednesday, Nov. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Nov. 17
PAWNEE,	Saturday, Nov. 21

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nov 15 tf

D. O'Connor,

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18

BRYAN IN ST. LOUIS.

Seven Thousand People Crowd Around the Great Silver Champion—An Enthusiastic Reception at Springfield.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—After the Bryan party had dined last evening a stroll about the big station was attempted, but the news of the ex-Presidential candidate's arrival had drawn a crowd of 4,000 people, who insisted upon a speech. Mr. Bryan was in a good humor, and without any preliminary began to address those immediately about him. In part he said:

"The Democratic party is committed to silver and will continue to fight for it. The work must go on. We will all be better able four years from now to either indorse or to reverse the decision rendered in the election. The more closely we scrutinize legislation, the more we are apt to have good legislation."

Here the speaker was interrupted by cheers and cries of "You are right."

Resuming he said: "I want to say one thing to you in conclusion, and that is that I am profoundly grateful to Missouri for the majority she rolled up for the cause. I am thankful to you for the magnificent reception you have tendered me to-night." Cheers, and cries of "Bryan for President in 1900," made it impossible for any one on the car to hear what was going on, and the multitude, increased by this time to fully 7,000, elbowed and crowded and pushed in effort to get to the great champion of the white metal, who stepped on the platform and shook hands with all who could come within reach.

There were many ladies in the crowd and whenever it was possible Mr. Bryan extended his hands to them over the surging mass of men.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., November 17.—Wm. J. Bryan, Governor Stone, Chairman Cook of the State Democratic Committee, and several other friends reached here at 5 o'clock this morning and stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel. At 6 o'clock it was surrounded by three thousand people, who blockaded the streets. Mr. Bryan made a ten minutes' speech from the balcony.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

December Wheat and May Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Dull and Declining.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Bull news did not count in wheat to-day, nor was bull effort productive of any rise. Wheat was for sale at all times and at all prices and the demand was without energy. The "puts" were the principal support and had it not been for the buying against those privileges there is scarcely any doubt but that a greater decline than that which took place would have been recorded. December wheat opened from 77⅜ to 77¼c.; sold between 78@76⅜c., closing at 76¾@76⅞c.—1⅜ to 1½c. under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak at 1 to 1½c. lower.

The business in corn was conspicuously dull. The feeling was easier in sympathy with wheat's decline. The narrow range within which prices moved was governed to a great extent by the proximity of puts and calls to each other, although the latter privileges had but little to do with the question. May corn opened at 28⅛c, declined to 27⅝c, closing at 27⅞c—⅜@½c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and 1c lower on new and ½c on old.

Oats—With very little doing and very little interest in the market exhibited, prices of oats declined in response to like action in wheat and corn. May oats closed ⅛@⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛@½c lower.

The provision market showed almost a unanimous lack of confidence on the part of the holders. Hogs were in heavy supply here and at all Western points. The promise of a continued heavy movement from the country and the rather slow cash demand were exceedingly unfavorable to higher prices. At the close January pork was 15c lower, January lard 7½c lower and January ribs 5@7½c lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales. Futures there declined one-half to one point. The port receipts were 59,024 bales. Futures here advanced four to five points, but reacted slightly, closing quiet and steady with sales of 165,400 bales.

The trading to-day was quiet and the fluctuations were confined within extremely narrow limits. At the opening prices were irregular, but on buying for Southern, Liverpool and Continental account, as well as some covering by local spoils, prices slowly advanced. Before the close there was a slight reaction on a large estimate of the semi-weekly movement and increased receipts at the ports. The semi-weekly receipts were estimated at 100,000 bales, against 78,000 last week. The increase in the port receipts was due to the arrival at Port Royal of 8,500 bales for shipment to Liverpool. Spot markets at the South were generally easier and less active.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Most Severe Ever Known in the Northwest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTLAND, ORE., November 17.—A fierce snow storm raged over Willamette Valley last night. Snow still continues falling heavily. Such a blizzard has not been seen for three years, and at this season is remarkable.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 17.—The storm which swept Northwestern Washington and British Columbia for the past forty-eight hours is the most severe in the history of the country. The estimated damage to railroads alone in Western Washington will exceed half a million.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 90@1 92½. Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 28@28½c.

CHARLESTON, November 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C $1 40, D, E $1 45, F, G $1 50, H $1 55, I, K $1 60, M $1 80, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 40.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 1,000 casks; receipts 1,045 casks. Rosin firm at a decline of 5c in F, G and H grades; sales 4,000 barrels; receipts 7,701 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D, E $1 50, F $1 55, G, $1 60, H $1 65, I, K $1 70, M $1 90, N $2 10, W G $2 30, W W $2 60.

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For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE DEAL WITH THE RYAN SYNDICATE.

A Signal Victory for President Hoffman—The Majority Stockholders Refuse to Pool Their Holdings—The Deal Entirely Off and the System Will Be Operated as Heretofore—A Promising Outlook for the Future of the Company.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—The much-talked-about Seaboard Air Line deal received a knock-out blow this afternoon when the committee which has some eight thousand shares of the stock pooled refused to turn it over to the syndicate headed by Mr. T. F. Ryan of New York. The decision was a great surprise to every one except President Hoffman and a few of his associates. It was a signal victory for the Seaboard president. When the arrangement was made at the Portsmouth meeting looking to a sale of a controlling interest in the Seaboard company, there were few who doubted its consummation. The announcement this evening that the deal was entirely off and that the road would hereafter be conducted as an independent line as heretofore was not at first credited. It was only after President Hoffman confirmed the statement that it was generally believed.

Mr. Hoffman declined to give any details, but a stockholder gave this view of the case: "President Hoffman's opposition to the sale was well known, and as soon as Mr. Ryan's representatives began to buy stock Mr. Hoffman's friends came to his support and purchased all they could obtain with the view of pooling it for his benefit. We have really had the upper hand in the fight from the start, but have said nothing. When the impression became general among the stockholders that Mr. Bryan really represented J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York bankers, who control the policy of the Southern Railway Company, and that the sale of the Seaboard would mean its eventual control by the Southern Railway, we gained ground rapidly and were favored rather than Mr. Bryan, in spite of the high price he offered for the stock."

Just before leaving Portsmouth, Va., whither he went late this afternoon on business connected with the system, the executive of the Seaboard Air Line gave out the following statement:

"Under the terms of the pooling agreement," said President Hoffman, "no sale of the pooled stock can be made without the assent of three fourths of the stock pooled. There are 8,321 shares in the pool, and as less than one-half of that amount gave their assent, there will be no sale.

"The vote also shows that the stockholders have every confidence in the future prosperity of the road and in the present management. The importance of keeping an independent line to the South can scarcely be over-estimated and no doubt influenced the vote of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth stockholders. Had this line got into the hands of New York parties, represented in the Southern Railway, there would be but one line to the South, and that in the hands of New York, and these cities would have suffered accordingly in their trade.

"The future of the system now looks very promising, as the first three months of the current fiscal year show large net gains over the corresponding months of 1895, and the fact that the Ryan syndicate has been willing to pay par for even a minority interest shows the results of their study of the resources of the Seaboard Air Line. Under the present management," continued Mr. Hoffman, "the road has been honestly operated in the interest of its stockholders and of those holding its securities, amounting to many millions of dollars. Should a change throw its control into hands that seek only a personal profit or to serve the ends of a competitive carrier, it might be difficult to over-estimate the danger that would threaten all interested in the system.

"The public, I think, is to be congratulated that this line will be run in the future as in the past, looking to the interests of Baltimore and the Southern cities with which its trade relations are the most intimate and important."

In commenting upon the failure of the Ryan syndicate, the *Manufacturers' Record* will to-morrow say:

"The failure of the New York people to secure a controlling interest in the Seaboard Air Line should cause profound thanksgiving not only throughout the South, but wherever there exists any interest in the future of this section. That the concentration of ownership of all railroads in the central South in New York hands would prove a serious injury to this section and eventually to all Southern railroad securities, admits of no question. In the first place competition is essential to the best interests of the South; it is essential to the success of its merchants, manufacturers and farmers; it is essential to the best railroad work for the upbuilding of its industrial resources and the encouragement of immigration. The Seaboard Air Line has given this much-needed competition. No railroad in the country has done better and broader work for the material advancement of the country tributary to it than has the Seaboard. In the second place, the purchase of the Seaboard would have been regarded by the South as the gobbling up of the last independent line north of Atlanta, and this would have given the politicians of the Populistic persuasion a new fighting ground against railroads. It is safe to say that under such circumstances legislation would have been enacted in the central South of vast injury to all Southern railroad securities, and thus to all Southern business interests."

"With the details of the recent contest for control the *Manufacturers' Record* has nothing to do. It may, however, very appropriately be said that the record of the present administration during the last three years of probably unequalled business depression is one of which any company might be proud. In that time this company has shown a most marvellous increase in the magnitude of the road's traffic, a wonderful development of the passenger service by the establishment of through Pullman trains between Washington and Portsmouth and Atlanta (whereas three years ago there were only local trains and no through passenger service), the establishment of Atlanta terminals, the enlargement of Portsmouth facilities with new warehouses, office building, enlarged water front, etc., the raising of the standard of the rolling stock from a very inferior condition to its present high grade, with the best locomotives and good cars. These things have been done, not as is often necessary, at the expense of net earnings. On the contrary, during these three years period, the gross earnings have largely increased; but better by far than that is the fact that notwithstanding this very great advance in the physical condition of the road, the net earnings have made a very large gain also.

"With the announcement that the Seaboard will continue as an independent system, the people of Baltimore and of the South have an opportunity to stand by this company and make sure of its perpetual independence by giving it the most liberal support. This need not be done in any hostility to any other company nor out of any sentimental consideration, but purely in self-defence for the future. It is scarcely possible that any other great railroad system between Baltimore and the Central South will ever be built. The territory is practically occupied. The concentration of ownership of existing lines into one management would for all time make Baltimore and the territory from here to Atlanta dependent upon one management. It would be too late to fight, too late to complain of railroad domination, true or imaginary, after that had been accomplished. There would be no room for another line, and none would be built. This matter should be regarded without any question as to the present management of other lines than the Seaboard. Their management might to-day be as helpful to the South as that of the Illinois Central now is—the Illinois Central seems to be more nearly perfect in that respect than any other great system—but to-morrow there might come a condition that would be destructive to trade between Baltimore and the South and to the now rapidly developing interests of this section. Baltimore and the South must strive to maintain independent systems, or else they invoke dangers that may prove of untold injury. The Seaboard is independent up to date, and its death evidently failed. Now let Baltimore and the South make some vigorous efforts to see that the independence of this system and the transfer of its ownership to New York are forever impossible. This way lies the safety of future business interests of the territory between here and Atlanta. Every business man, merchant manufacturer or property owner is vitally interested in this. Moreover, every one interested in Southern railway securities is particularly concerned.

"Let the business people of the South see to it that this relation in the future, as in the past, has the benefit of the competition of independent railway systems."

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of the United States Warships of the Mediterranean Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Admiral Selfridge cabled the Navy Department to day from Smyrna that he had transferred his flag from the Minneapolis to the San Francisco. Both vessels are provided with admiral's quarters, and it is left to Admiral Selfridge's discretion which one he uses. There is said to be no significance in the transfer, but there is considerable speculation among officers regarding the unexpected long stay of the Mediterranean squadron in one port, especially in view of the fact that all the ships were kept moving from port to port during last year. For over a month the four ships under the Admiral's command have swung idly at anchor in Smyrna harbor. The Minneapolis has been there since October 7, the San Francisco and Cincinnati since October 14, and the Bancroft arrived there the following day, October 15. This inactivity on the part of the Bancroft, which was hurriedly prepared for duty at Constantinople and sent to sea on ten days' notice last August is not explained. Perhaps the transfer of the Admiral's flag may mean that his ships are at least going to cruise.

The gunboat Castine, which recently came home from the South Atlantic with the short time men and is now at Norfolk preparing to return to Montevido early in December, is to have an entire new complement of officers about the eighth of next month.

The United States steamer Alert is under orders to sail to night from San Francisco to relieve the Adams as guardship at Honolulu. The Adams has been the only United States vessel there since early in January last, and it has been deemed desirable by the administration, while not increasing the naval force at the islands, to make a change in the station and give the Adams some needed repairs at Mare Island, for which purpose she is now ordered to come home after the Alert arrives.

NEGROES MOBBED

By Armed Men at Paducah, Ky.—Four Seriously Wounded and Others Sprinkled with Buckshot.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PADUCAH, KY., November 17.—Four negroes were seriously wounded and five others sprinkled with buckshot last night by a mob of white men at Altoona, fifteen miles from here, on the Tennessee river. Fifteen negroes were engaged in cutting timber for the Standard Oil Company. They had been ordered to leave, being told that no negro was allowed to stop there. John Keeber, the foreman, decided there was no danger of violence and the negroes were sitting around an old smokehouse when a mob of fifty men swooped down upon them and began firing. Some of the negroes ran into the woods and others sought refuge in the house with the foreman. The mob then started to burn the house, but the foreman sued for peace and the negroes were given twenty-five minutes in which to leave. The seriously wounded are: Smith, foreman; Mitch Clark, John Boyd and Zena Jenkins. They were brought to this city. No effort has been made to apprehend the mob. Not a negro can be found for miles around Altoona to-day. Several men have been killed by mobs in this neighborhood before.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Great Mortality from this Disease and Many Deaths from Smallpox.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Dr. Burgess, sanitary inspector of the Marine Hospital Service at Havana, reports to Surgeon General Wyman that there was a greater mortality from yellow fever at Havana during the past month of October than any month of this year so far and that smallpox has in no sense diminished. During the month of October there were 1,182 deaths in this city. Two hundred and seventy-two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever and 140 by smallpox.

During the week ended November 5, there were 805 deaths, 70 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 200 new cases approximately; 88 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 260 new cases. Sixty-three of the deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Three Young White Men Shot and Mortally Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 17.—A shooting affair occurred at McLeod's, a small station five miles below Swainsboro, Ga., in which three young men were mortally wounded. Felix Rountree and two brothers, John and Lawson Sutton, had some words about a settlement at Sutton's gin. John Sutton knocked Rountree down with a piece of iron. Rountree rose and drew a pistol and shot five times, missing them. Drawing another, he fired five more shots, mortally wounding both the Sutton brothers. As he walked off, some one unknown shot him in the back, mortally wounding him. All the parties are well-to-do and highly connected.

The British steamer Ripon City sailed from Savannah, Ga., Monday, with a cargo of cotton, and put back yesterday with cargo on fire.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE CONGRESS IN SESSION AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

A Large Gathering—Some of the Most Noted Churchmen in the United States in Attendance—First Day's Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., November 17.—The seventeenth session of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was convened in this city this morning at 11 o'clock with the opening sermon and a communion service at Christ Church. There was a large congregation present, including a great many visitors of prominence from many sections of the country.

The beautiful ritualistic service of the church preceded the sermon, a feature of which was the excellent music by the large choir present.

The opening sermon was by Right Rev. Bishop Satterlee, of Washington, his theme being: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, all thy heart and all thy soul," particularly emphasizing love of mind.

Said he, in part: "Amid all the advancing thought this old truth continues the same. The love of God is our highest privilege and duty. It demands a complete consecration of all our faculties. There is to be no separation of the love of the heart and of the mind. The heart, soul and mind are frequently spoken of as different functions, but the line between them is only imaginary. To separate them would destroy the personality itself. The wisdom of the spiritually minded is broader than the wisdom of the world, taking in facts of existence besides those seen by the reason alone. It is hopeless to attempt to make men see as Christians until they accept spiritual facts. The facts of Christ's incarnation, resurrection, etc., are just as true as the facts of nature. Spiritual facts disclose both the spiritual and natural, while natural facts only disclose the natural. Christ is the light of the eye, of the soul and of the reason. Every one who would know the truth and do the truth, must listen to the words of Christ. St. Paul's idea was to bring into captivity every thought for Christ; thought outside of Christ is wasted thought. Intellectual subordination to Christ is no degradation of the intellect, but a glory. Better ten thousand times be as fools and be in Christ than to have the uttermost conceivable wisdom apart from Him."

At the close of the sermon many in the congregation retired, but a large number remained and partook of the holy sacrament, which was administered by Bishops Randolph, Satterlee and Newton. It was an exceedingly impressive service.

The night session of the Episcopal Congress was called to order by its president, Right Rev. Alfred McGill Randolph, D. D., Bishop of Southern Virginia, at the Academy of Music, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by an intelligent and fashionable audience. Bishop Randolph delivered an impressive inaugural address, in which he cordially welcomed the delegates to the city and the citizens to the Congress. He contrasted the system of the Episcopal Congress, which enacts no legislation with legislative bodies, referring particularly to the long drawn out discussions marking the latter and their heterogenus membership composed of men of all classes and creeds, from all sections, some of them easily influenced by able leadership and seductive eloquence to enact revolutionary legislation.

He concluded with a comparison of the Christian religion with antagonistic philosophies of the past and present, decidedly to the disadvantage of the latter.

The topic for discussion to-night was "How can social unity be best obtained?" The writers and speakers upon this subject were all men of national reputation, embracing the clergy, the press and the bar. Those who participated were Rev. Frederick Freese, of Macon, Ga.; Rev. William S. Ramsford, D. D., of New York; Rev. Prof. Ezra Gould, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia; Hon. Edward Lawrence Godkin, editor of the *Evening Post*, New York, and the Hon. Geo. W. Pepper, of Philadelphia.

The concensus of opinion, although under the rules of the Congress no vote could be taken, was that the Church should furnish men of such character that they would carry out social reforms compatible with Christian justice, but that the Church itself should not enter the realm of social science. In the course of the discussion such evils of modern conditions as monopolies and trusts came in for a large share of attention, although the debate was at all times conservative and never bordering on the sensational. The most startling portion of the discussion was inaugurated by Prof. Gould, the third speaker who in his reference to the degeneracy of public conscience, said:

"And amid this material civilization, sits the Church, complacent, serene, a part of it, bone of its bone, sinew of its sinew, instead of being its mortal foe. It is because within the Church there are men whose operations in business are not compatible with their professions. One of the most gigantic trusts whose fraudulent operations astonished and shocked the country has on its board of directors two Sunday school superintendents and other men in the councils of the Church."

He denominated trusts as the culmination of selfishness, born of a civilization essentially selfish and said that before social unity could ever be attained, men must be taught to be unselfish. This he said, was the Church's work toward accomplishing social unity.

Dr. Rainsford followed in a spirited address along the same lines, pointing out in addition, other evils in the social system as embodied in legal abuses of the power of injunction, right of appeal, etc.

Mr. Pepper concluded the discussion with a brilliant summing up, reaching a conclusion that social evolution was the logical result of all efforts and the only means toward the end for which the Church is striving.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

An Improved Spot Business Noted at New York—Mail Orders Also Show an Increase.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* in its weekly review of the dry goods market says:

The market during the early part of the week under review was attended by a large number of buyers and a decidedly improved spot business was the result. Mail orders also showed an increase of buyers on the road. During the past two days matters have quieted down considerably. As a rule buyers' orders, although averaging larger individually in cotton goods than before the elections, have been of moderate dimensions and hardly calculated to do more than take care of present and near at hand requirements. Sellers, even with buyers operating so conservatively, have moved off a goodly volume of merchandise at steady to firm prices. The tone in staple cottons at the close of the week is quiet, but prices are without change. Print cloths have declined sixteen cents and large sales have been made at the lower figure. In the woollen good division dress goods for spring have been in better request, but men's wear fabrics are still inactive.

From official sources it is learned that the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Idaho has a majority of nearly 5,000.

SPAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Minister De Lome Denies Reports of Strained Relations Between the Two Governments.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Senor Dupuy de Lome says the alleged interview published in the New York *World* to-day, in which he is made to say that a war between the United States and Spain is possible, and that it would be terrible in its effects, and no one could predict its end, is a fabrication. He has not spoken to a *World* correspondent for several days, and has never made any such statement to any other person. On the contrary, he asserts that the relations of Spain with the United States and his own relations with his home government were never more amicable than now.

TRAGEDY AT NORFOLK.

Fred Martin Shot and Fatally Wounded His Mistress and Then Committed Suicide.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., November 17.—Fred Martin, a saw-filer by trade, this afternoon shot his mistress and then committed suicide by shooting himself three times—in the left breast, right side and forehead. The only motive assigned for the deed is that the woman, whose real name is Blanche Davis, but who was known here as his wife, had told him that she was going to leave him, whereupon he shot her twice, one bullet entering the abdomen, the other striking her corset and glancing off. She is still living, though the wound is pronounced mortal. The man died within five minutes, and was unconscious when found.

LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

A Young Negro Hanged by a Mob for Assaulting a White Woman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—Monday a young negro man named Mims Collier attempted an assault on Miss Tilly Vaughan, a white woman, living about twelve miles northeast of Columbus, Miss. Collier had a preliminary trial before Justice Williams, who bound him over to the Circuit Court and was held at a store by Constables Watson and Mehaffy. Monday night a mob of over one hundred men overpowered the officers, and this morning Mims' body was found dangling from the limb of a near by tree.

CUBAN ADVICES.

Maceo Reported to Have Fallen Back Before Weyler's Advance.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, November 17.—The *Morning Post* will to morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid as follows: Advices received there show that Weyler is still advancing in the mountains in the interior of the province of Pinar del Rio, his line of march being southward between Mariel and Badia Honda. He has captured a large number of stragglers from Maceo's force. Maceo, according to the advices, continues to retire as the Spaniards advance, being afraid to risk a battle.

WARM WIRELETS.

Philip Schaefer & Son., brokers, of New York city, have failed. Liabilities $178,000, and assets $100,000.

Judge Isaac Parker, a well-known jurist, died yesterday at Fort Smith, Ark. He has probably passed the death sentence on more men than any other judge in the United States.

The Peninsular Car Works, Detroit, Mich., have shut down indefinitely and 1,500 men are out of employment. The works were re-opened six weeks ago with a force of 1,500 men, working day and night.

The gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $126,181,088. There was withdrawn from the New York sub-Treasury $34,200 in gold and $29,700 in bars, leaving a net gain in gold of $288,000.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. McCreery, of St. Louis, Collector of Internal Revenue for the St. Louis district. Mr. McCreery is a prominent real estate man of St. Louis, and succeeds Judge Speck, deceased.

President Genstinger, of the New Bohemian Athletic Club, of New York, has issued a card to Corbett and Fitzsimmons, in which he offers a purse of $25,000 to decide their coming fight at the club house in that city.

The grand jury in the United States Court, at Philadelphia, found three true bills against John D. Hart, whose alleged connection with various filibustering expeditions to Cuba has made him well known. All the indictments are based upon charges of filibustering.

The General Assembly of Georgia yesterday elected Alexander Stephens Clay, United States Senator for the term commencing March 4th, 1897. The Republicans voted for J. F. Hanson, of Macon, and the Populists cast their ballots for Gen. Phillips, of Marietta.

It is rumored that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky has agreed on a decision affirming the death sentences imposed on Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling for the murder of Pearl Bryan, and that the decision will be handed down not later than Friday or Saturday.

Went by the Express.

Suburban Resident—See here, sir! You told me that country place I bought of you was only 35 minutes from the city.

City Agent—Yes, sir, 35 minutes by express. You remember, when we went out to look at it, the time was 35 minutes exactly.

"But, confound it, sir, the express trains don't stop there, not one of them, and the accommodation takes about an hour and a half!"

"You and I went by express, and it stopped for us, you know."

"Yes, I know; but it hasn't stopped since."

"It will stop if you hire a man at your station to buy a through ticket for somewhere. That's the way I did the day we went out."—New York Weekly.

A Jemmy.

Perhaps some one can now inform us how the word "jemmy" came to be universally applied, as it is now, to a small crowbar. It is incorporated into the language and is no longer a thieves' expression. The earliest instance of its use with which I am acquainted occurs in "Neil Cook," in "The Ingoldsby Legends," published originally in Bentley's Miscellany, about 1842:

> They call for crowbars—"jemmies" is the modern name they bear.
> They burst through lock and bolt and bar, but what a sight is there!

—Notes and Queries.

DON'T WORRY about your health. Keep your blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and you need not fear the grip, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia or typhoid fever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Mamma's Old Dress

Should not be thrown away. Buy a package of Diamond Dyes—only 10c.—and with very little labor the original freshness of the gown will be restored in another color. It will be practically

Made New For Ten Cents

Send for the Direction Book and 40 samples of colored cloth that are sent free. They will explain how easy and economical it is to use

Diamond Dyes

Sold everywhere. 10 cents a package.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THE VISITING BARBER.

One New Yorker Who Is Engaged Exclusively In That Occupation.

There are many men, and their number is constantly increasing, who are shaved at their homes daily by a barber who comes for that purpose, and so there is a considerable number of barbers who do more or less of their work away from the shop. But there is perhaps only one man in the city who is exclusively a visiting barber. Most of the work done in houses is performed before 10 o'clock in the morning. This barber has a few such customers whom he attends to before that hour, but most of his work is done in down town business offices between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Ten years or so ago the visiting barber, then having a shop in a down town street, went out one day to shave a customer in his office, a wholesale business man, who was too busy to come to the shop. Thereafter he shaved this customer regularly at his office, and from that beginning grew his present trade. As outside customers came to him he attended to them all personally, and finally, about three years ago, he gave up his shop altogether and has since devoted himself entirely to visiting work, which he finds more profitable. His customers are chiefly among wholesale drug merchants. For years they all were, but then a wholesale leather merchant was added to his list, and he has now a number of customers in the swamp.

These customers did not all desire to be shaved at the same time, and so it was comparatively easy to make a working schedule. The barber appears at the office of each customer at the same time daily. The places to be visited are all pretty close together, and but little time is lost in going from one to another. Partly for that reason and partly because the work is done on six days in the week only, instead of seven, the charge for this work is a little less than for work done at home. It is $3 a week, which, however, includes hair cutting as well as shaving.

The object of the business man who is shaved at his office is to save time. The object of the man who is shaved at home is both convenience and comfort. The man who is shaved at home is likely always to be shaved by the same man, a barber whose work he likes and whom he has picked out himself. The barber comes to the house seven days in the week at the same hour daily. The ruling price for this work in the very best shops is $15 a month. Some shops do the work for $12, and it is sometimes done for $10.

The man who pays $15 a month for the barber to come to his house pays that for a daily shave only. Hair cutting and other work are extra. For hair cutting he pays 75 cents. If he has his hair cut two or three times a month and has any other work done, his bill may easily reach $18 a month, which is a figure not unusual. It may come to more than that. If the barber has to wait, no account is taken of a detention of a few minutes, but if he has to wait half an hour or more the time is charged for at the rate of $1 an hour.—New York Sun.

WHERE WOMAN ISN'T APPRECIATED.

When She Goes With a Man to Help Him Buy Clothes For Himself.

His wife was with him, and it took the clerk two hours to sell him a suit of clothes, during which time he tried on half a dozen suits and overhauled a dozen more. It was only a $15 suit at that, and when the man and his wife had departed the clerk got himself excused for ten minutes and went out and blew in 15 cents out of his small salary on a Manhattan cocktail. When he got back, he was feeling better, but there was still trouble enough on his mind, and out of the kindness of my heart I gave him an opportunity to vent his feelings.

"I would have sold that man a suit of clothes inside of ten minutes if it hadn't been for his wife," he said, "and it wouldn't have been a $15 suit either. The floor manager has got a grudge against me. He always calls on me to serve a man when there is a woman along with him. If this thing goes on, I'll throw up my job. Harder to sell a man when he has his wife or sister or sweetheart with him? Why, there isn't any comparison. The woman goes on the assumption that the man is an idiot and doesn't know what he wants, anyhow, and that we are trying to swindle him. And the worst of it is you've got to pretend to be amiable, or she complains, and then you get fined or fired. I'd rather wait on a dozen men than on one man with a woman along who has got a proprietary interest in him. Women ought to be charged a big admission fee to compensate for the trouble they make when they come into a store like this."—New York Herald.

Ruled Out of Turkey.

Here is the latest story of the Turkish custom house: A richly bound copy of Herodotus was found in the trunk of a Greek traveler. "Who is the author of this book?" said an official. "Herodotus." "What subjects does he deal with?" "Kings and international conflicts." "Does he allude to eastern affairs?" "He treats of nothing else." Whereupon the book was incontinently confiscated.—London News.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

The Thunder's Long Roll.

The prolonged roll of thunder is readily explained by comparison with a volley fired along a line of troops. Suppose troops to be drawn up on a line in such numbers as to extend for a mile and ordered by a signal that all could see to fire at once. One standing at the end of the line would hear the report of the musket nearest him instantly. He would hear the others successively. Thus a report 550 feet away would come to him in half a second, and he would not hear the last report for five or six seconds after the gun had been fired. This would produce a sort of roll, which would gradually increase in intensity. If the listener stood exactly midway between the two ends of the line, the reports from both ends would reach him at once, and the sound would be but half as long in reaching him as if he stood at one extremity. If the soldiers formed a circle, there would be one sharp explosion. Flashes of lightning may be considered as representing three lines of troops along which the explosions occur at the same time. Consider the variety of distance and position of the listener, and we account for the variety of sound in thunder. In mountainous regions the rolling is augmented by reverberations or echoes.—Boston Traveller.

A Realistic Effect.

At the final rehearsal of Mozart's opera, "Don Giovanni," the composer was dissatisfied with the efforts of the young lady to whom the part of Zerlina was assigned. Zerlina is frightened at Don Giovanni's too pronounced lovemaking and cries for assistance behind the scenes. Mozart was unable to infuse sufficient force into the poor girl's screams, until at last, losing all patience, he clambered from the conductor's desk on to the boards. At that period a few tallow candles dimly glimmered among the desks of the musicians, but over the stage and the rest of the house almost utter darkness reigned. Mozart's sudden appearance on the stage was therefore not suspected by poor Zerlina, who, at the moment when she ought to have uttered the cry, received from the composer a sharp pinch on the arm, emitting in consequence a shriek which caused him to exclaim: "Admirable! Mind you scream like that tonight!"

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES FOR RENT OR SALE, LOST AND FOUND Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

The Ladies of the First Baptist Church will give an entertainment Wednesday night in the lecture room at 8 o'clock, after which refreshments will be served. nov 17 2t

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

I offer to Discount any Price Lists for Groceries sent out by any other merchant by giving 5 cents worth more on their dollar off. If you don't believe it call on C. D. Jacobs, 219½ North Front street. oct 6 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e21

Fruits in Their Season.

100 Bbls. No. 1 Baldwin APPLES.
75 Boxes L. L. RAISINS.
100 Bags COCOANUTS.
50 Boxes Mixed NUTS.
10 Bags ONIONS.
10 Bags Fresh POTATOES.
25 Bags Java RICE.
All for sale on close margins.

W. B. COOPER,
236 North Water St.,
nov 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

We Do Not Sell the Cheap Kind of Witch Hazel.

It does not pay to do so. Our brand is HAZEL BLOOM and it is absolutely pure. When you buy Medicine buy the best, it is cheapest in the long run. We ask 25 cents a pint for our Hazel Bloom.

JAMES D. NUTT,
nov 13 tf The Druggist.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1896.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, November 18th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the W. & W. stockholders' meeting.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y W. & W. and W. C. & A. R. R. Co.
nov 14 till nov 18

NOTICE.

PETITION WILL BE MADE TO THE Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington by the undersigned for permission to cover with platform, to a distance of 47¼ feet west, that portion of the dock at the foot of Red Cross street, which is filled up: said platform to be used in the handling of cotton from cars to the Champion Compress & Warehouse Co.

The Champion Compress and Warehouse Co.
JAMES SPRUNT, President.
The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.
nov 10 10t JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Supt.

200 Barrels
New River Mullets
JUST RECEIVED.
250 BOXES TOBACCO, all grades.
30,000 CIGARS.
For Sale at Rock Bottom Prices.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street.
oct 25 tf

Tomato Soup,
Rich and delicious in flavor.
Red Tabasco Pepper Sauce—Hot? Well, yes.
Catsup by the quart a No. 1.
Jordan Shelled Almonds.
Finest quality of Citron.
Everything necessary for a cake.
Oranges and Malaga Wafers.
S. W. SANDERS,
nov 17 tf At the "Unlucky Corner."

For Rent,
THE STORE No. 100 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
6 3t Real Estate Agent.

C. W. Yates & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
The Largest Stationery House in the State.

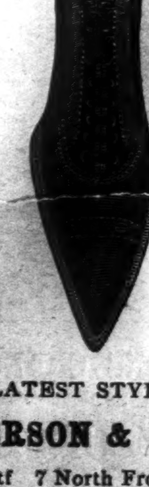
We make a specialty of Bank, Railroad and Office Supplies, and respectfully solicit your orders for the following:

Blank Books, Stationery.

Ledgers, Letter Copying Books,
Colored Pencils, Journals,
Copying Presses,
Sealing Wax, Day Books,
Copying Brushes, Records,
Tin Cash Boxes, Ink Stands,
Inks and Mucilage,
Counter Books, Arm Rests,
Blotting Paper, Check Books,
Rubber Bands, Letter Paper,
Note Books, Erasers,
Foolscap Paper, Receipt Books,
Letter and Bill Files,
Legal Cap Paper, Bills Payable,
Bills Receivable Books,
Paper Clips, Writing Pads,
Price Books, Office Baskets,
Memorandum Books,
Invoice Books,
Vest Pocket Memo.,
Desk Baskets, Steel Pens,
Penholders, Lead Pencils,
Letter Files, Binding Cases,
Office Pins, Trial Balance Books,
Time Books,
Duplicate Order Books, etc.

The above is only a partial list of the many articles we carry for office use. nov 15 tf

FULL DRESS
SHOES.



LATEST STYLES.
PETERSON & RULFS,
oct 29 tf 7 North Front Street.

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
Southerland & Cowan,
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2 50. Hearse for White and Colore , $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2 00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50 Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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